

THE METROPOLITAN.

JULY, 1837.

LITERATURE.

NOTICES OF NEW WORKS.

Memoirs, Correspondence, and Manuscripts of General Lafayette.
Published by his Family. 3 vols. post 8vo.

The character of the single-hearted, and single-minded Lafayette, and the history of the momentous times in which he mingled largely in political affairs, are generally known through the writings of others who have, for the most part, given to their relations the strong bias of their own political opinions; rarely failing at the same time, however, and from whatever point they judged, to give the general full credit for singular honesty of intention, and a noble, though often a short-sighted zeal for the cause of liberty and the interests of the people. It is always interesting to see such a man's *own* account of the weighty transactions in which he was engaged, and of which, of necessity, he must have known more than the mere historian writing in the calm of his closet from the testimony of others; and although no partisan can be an impartial judge of his own party or of his own personal conduct, he may explain many a hidden motive, and has always a strong claim on the attention of those who would judge fairly of all parties by examining the evidence of each. It is this consideration which gives a value to the volumes before us; they consist chiefly of letters and other documents written by Lafayette on the spur of the moment, during the war of independence in North America, the convocation of the States General in France, the march of the French revolution, down to his own proscription and imprisonment in the Austrian fortress of Olmutz. A large portion of the letters written from America during the dangers and hardships of war, are addressed to his wife, and give a favourable notion of the feeling, tenderness, and generosity of his disposition: of those written from France during the most momentous struggles that ever agitated Europe, many are addressed to his friend the great Washington, the idol of his idolatry, and whose example induced Lafayette to believe that he could do in an old monarchy, and with the French people, what had been done in essentially different circumstances, and with a people as unlike the French as it is possible to be, in the young states of the American continent. "*Les Français ne sont pas des Américains*," was the truism frequently uttered by Napoleon at a period a little later, and yet it was, in part, from the want of perception of this most obvious fact, that Lafayette, and many of the well-intentioned reformers who acted with him in France between the years 1786 and 1792, not only woefully miscarried, but increased the sufferings

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of the fiery ordeal through which the nation was passing, (*as we still trust,*) towards the attainment of a rational liberty. Although our horror at the atrocities committed must remain undiminished, the moment is gone by for considering that event an unmitigated evil, and men of all shades of politics seem to have become convinced of the existence, previously to that convulsion, of a most immoral and demoralizing state of things in France—of a political atmosphere so foul and surcharged with the worst of miasmata, as not to be purified except by a tremendous tempest. Proofs of this abound in all directions, but for a striking and unanswerable *resumé* of the whole, we would refer to Lacratelle's history of France during the eighteenth century—the work of a very clever and very moderate man, who had no greater liking for revolutions in the abstract than we have. It is difficult to allude to this great and absorbing subject without being led away by it; but we must spare our reflections, which would be in part melancholy and in part consoling, to return to him who rode on the whirlwind, and (for a very short time) directed the storm.

Some of the severest charges laid against Lafayette by the royalists, are his early endeavours to make American republicanism fashionable among the young nobles of France, his intrigues with the Duke of Orleans, (Philippe L'Egalité,) his personal demeanour towards the unfortunate Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, and his whole conduct as commander-in-chief of the newly-raised national guards—a post which for a moment seemed to place the destinies of the monarchy in his hands. We presume we shall be rendering to him the fair play he would have required, by quoting his own words on these important points, which in themselves furnish extracts that will convey a just notion of the memoirs.

In a paper entitled "On the Royal Democracy of 1789, and the Republicanism of the real Constitutionalists," written soon after his deliverance from the dungeon of Olmutz, he says, speaking in the third person—

"Lafayette's heart was formed republican by nature. At nineteen he espoused, with transport, the cause of the dawning republics in America; and even at that early period he had already given some bold proofs of his contempt for a court. On his first arrival in the United States, he thus expressed himself in a letter to France: 'I always thought that a king was, to say the least, a useless being; but, seen from home, he makes a still more sorry appearance.' Associated from his youth in the formation, defence, and interest of the thirteen republics, it was natural that all republican ideas should be deeply rooted, both in his head and heart: that soil was, in truth, so well disposed to foster them, that amongst the various shades of American customs, he always yielded preference to those that assumed the most popular character, and was ever himself considered as one of the most perfect democrats of the United States. To the feelings and habits of the first years of his public life may be attributed the perhaps exaggerated repugnance he expressed for the English constitution; and he always manifested the same opinion on his return to his own country. When questioned, on his first arrival from America, in 1779, by the council of ministers assembled at Maurepa's house, respecting the relative prosperity of each English colony before the revolution,—'It was,' he replied, 'in an inverse degree of the influence of royal power.' When consulted by the queen, in 1782, relative to a present which it was intended to make General Washington, in a manner which Lafayette deemed improper, he thus replied to an observation of hers that the same form had been used towards the King of Sweden, and I forget what other monarch:—'They, madam, are only kings; Washington is the general of a free nation.' In the military reviews of Louis XVI., Lafayette was seen wearing the American uniform, of which the shoulder-belt, according to a custom at that time very general, was decorated with an emblem that was left to the choice of each officer. The monarch having asked him for an explanation of the one he wore, discovered that emblem was a tree of liberty planted on a broken crown and sceptre. As soon as he had taken a house of his own, in 1783, he placed in it the declaration of independence, leaving a vacant place by its side, 'awaiting,' he openly avowed,

'the declaration of the rights of France.' The opinions of Lafayette, which he alone professed at court, were so well known to be republican, that that epithet was exclusively applied to him on every occasion. One evening, at the king's supper, that monarch's brother, the pretender of the present day,* said publicly to him, 'I hope, M. de Lafayette, that, republican as you are, you do not approve of the murder of Charles I.?' The reply of Lafayette, while disapproving of an iniquitous judgment, was conceived in strange terms for such a place. In a word, the democracy of Lafayette, remarkable even in the United States, his republicanism, universally acknowledged in France, leave no doubt as to the opinions he manifested during the American revolution; and it may be remembered that his last speech at the Congress, in 1784, expressed the wish that the same constitutional principles might be established in Europe.†

"I acknowledge, also, that from that period until 1789, the opinions of Lafayette breathed the same spirit. This was known in foreign countries, for when, at the close of the American war, and of the year 1782, the Count d'Estaing debated, in the name of France, with the King of Spain, Charles III., a combined project between the allied powers, which, in case of the taking of Jamaica, placed Lafayette there for some time as commander-in-chief. 'No, no,' replied the aged king, with warmth, 'I will not consent to his remaining there; he would turn it into a republic.' And when in 1785, Lafayette went to visit the courts and armies of Germany, he there openly professed his principles.

"One day, after he had supported, in opposition to Frederick the Great, his opinion that neither a monarchy nor nobility would ever exist in America, and expressed with warmth his own ardent wishes on the subject, 'Sir,' said that penetrating monarch, a moment after, 'I knew a young man who, after having visited countries where liberty and equality reigned, conceived the idea of establishing the same system in his own country. Do you know what happened to him?'—'No, sire.'—The king replied, with a smile, 'He was hanged.' Lafayette was much amused by this fable, and little foresaw, at the time, that that great man's successor, who was then present, would be, some years afterwards, so near realising the prediction."

For ourselves we cannot help believing that Lafayette at first, like so many others, tampered with the Orleans faction. How else could he have been so well informed of their secret intentions? But let us hear what he says himself.

"Lafayette had many reasons to mistrust the agents of the Orleans faction. They assisted him themselves in becoming acquainted with their projects, and his functions of commander-in-chief enabled him to discover their intrigues. Previous to the 14th of July, he was consulted, with artful circumspection, upon the subject of royalty. He replied, that 'liberty was the sole affair that concerned him; that, since they very rationally wished to retain a king, the person bearing at present that title appeared to him better than any other. The Duke of Orleans, on his side, had recurred to that subject, during several visits that he paid him, but always with great caution. Lafayette pretended not to understand him, although he knew his meaning perfectly well. The Duke of Orleans comprehended him also, and must have seen that he had nothing to hope from that quarter. Bailly had been likewise sounded with the same precaution, and without any better success. After the 6th of October, the dangers dreaded from the Orleanists' party had passed away, but the spirit of that faction was not destroyed, and its chief possessed means of intrigue from his fortune, connexions, and immorality of conduct, which it was important to oppose. There was but one method of proving his weakness, which was that of attacking him in person. On the 7th, Lafayette requested to see him at the house of a lady of great talents,‡ in which he had been in the habit of meeting that prince; and there, after a conversation, which Mirabeau called 'very imperious on one side and very resigned on the other,'§ it was settled that the Duke of Orleans should set out for London with a sort of mission, to account for his departure; but he changed his mind that same evening, in consequence of the advice of his friends."

* Since, Louis XVIII.

† See in p. 99 of the 2nd volume.

‡ The Marchioness de Coigny.

§ Speeches of Mirabeau, the 2d of October, 1790, against the proceeding of the Châtelet, and relating to the attempts of October.

In another remarkable passage he says—

“ The discovery of the strength of the Orleanist faction attached Lafayette still more strongly to the maintenance of the reigning branch. The personal dangers to which that family were exposed naturally excited his feelings in their cause.— ‘ Those people,’ said he, to M. D’Estaing, on returning on horseback with him from Versailles, on the 6th of October, alluding to the crimes committed by factious persons, ‘ those people will make me a royalist.’ On the eighth of October he said to the Duke of Orleans, ‘ I have contributed more than any other person to throw down the steps of the throne; the nation has placed the king on the last of those steps; I will defend him there against yourself, and before you take his place you must pass over my body, which will be no easy matter to achieve.’ ”

A few days later he writes to his friend Mounier, a member of the National Assembly, who had withdrawn from Paris in dread and disgust.

“ You were justly alarmed by the fear of a party against the reigning branch, and by that of seeing the deliberations of the assembly disturbed by the tumults that ill-intentioned persons ferment to ruin everything: well, those two dangers are further removed from us than they were at Versailles. You must first learn that, three days after the arrival of the king, I explained myself in an open manner with the Duke of Orleans. The result of that conversation was, at last, the real departure of that prince for England; *not that I have any positive proof against him*, for if I had I should have denounced him; but it was sufficient for me *to feel an anxiety* to encourage in him a natural taste for travelling. The party of the Duke of Orleans is very active; they wish to bring me to trial; but that would be *awkward for themselves*. ”

As to his behaviour to the king and queen, he maintains, in many places, that it was respectful, loyal, and even affectionate to the last; but he adds almost as often, that those sovereigns never placed any real confidence in him—a fact easily to be admitted, considering his openly-avowed sentiments, and the character of most of those with whom he acted. It is difficult to put confidence in those we fear. He tells two anecdotes, without seeming to feel the pathos of them, or to see how the royal declaration they contained militated against all trust and good-will. When he had escorted the king and queen to Paris, after the frightful popular excesses and the murder of the body-guardsmen at Versailles, Lafayette said, “ And now, sire, I hope I may rely on your protection.”—“ General, it is *I* that have need of *your* protection,” was the answer of Louis.

Again, when the king and queen were brought back to the capital, after their unfortunate attempt at flight, Lafayette asked his Majesty if he had any orders to give him. “ It seems to me,” said the king, with a smile, (*it must have been a sad one*), “ that I am more under your orders than you are under mine ! ”

Lafayette considered his own conduct at Versailles as so susceptible of a harsh interpretation, and so important to his character as a man of honour and humanity, that he has given two “ Relations,” which were drawn up and published at different times. His account of his entrance into the palace is curious.

“ He presented himself alone with two commissioners from the *Comune* of Paris, before the closed and padlocked gate of the court of the palace, which was filled with Swiss guards. They at first refused to open the gate; and when Lafayette announced his intention of entering with his two companions only, the captain of the guard expressed his astonishment; to which the general replied, by saying aloud, ‘ Yes, sir; and I shall always feel confidence in the midst of a brave regiment of Swiss guards.’ At length the gate was opened. As Lafayette was crossing the *Œil-de-bœuf*, a man cried, ‘ There goes Cromwell!’—Sir,’ retorted Lafayette, ‘ Cromwell would not have entered alone ! ’ ”

It was the fashion for some time to call Lafayette the French Cromwell; but Mirabeau, who well knew his chivalrous, romantic character, and

anxiety to reconcile the qualities of the perfect gentleman with those of the leader of a popular faction, and who saw with a prophetic eye in what it would end, called him in derision, the "Sir Charles Grandison-Cromwell." Dumont, the excellent author of *Souvenirs sur Mirabeau*, tells this anecdote; and we find Lafayette himself complaining in several of his letters that Mirabeau had nicknamed him "Le Grandison-Cromwell." Dumont describes the general at this moment of crisis: "M. De Lafayette," says the honest and able Swiss, "was at the height of his popularity: he was master of the palace, and the national guard was devoted to him; he was modest in his power; his intentions were pure; his personal character attracted respect: his house, under the auspices of a virtuous and even religious wife, was distinguished by that propriety of manners and morals (*cette bienséance des mœurs*) which the French nobility had too much forgotten."

Mirabeau, whose intentions were probably never *pure* or disinterested, had, however, a far wider range of political talent and foresight than any of his countrymen, his contemporaries, and he predicted, a short time before his death, that if Lafayette attempted to play the Washington with his national guard he would soon be ruined. It was the misfortune of Lafayette to think better of the wisdom and moderation of the French people, and of mankind in general, than they deserved, and though this error cannot be forgiven him as a politician, it conciliates sympathy to him as a man.

The volumes contain many striking passages concerning his conduct as commander of the national guard, and the immediate objects and remoter effects contemplated in the first formation of those citizen soldiers. One of Lafayette's notions is deserving of attention. By keeping up such a force in France, (he argued,) we shall oblige the despotic sovereigns to do something of the same sort in the rest of Europe; and when such forces are once well established, despotism will be checked, and the cause of liberty and the practice of governments admitting the voice of the people, will become progressive. Some of the letters to and from General Washington, having no direct reference to the French Revolution, are exceedingly interesting. In 1786, Lafayette writes—

"My summer has been devoted to princes, soldiers, and post-horses; and whilst I have been rambling through Cassel, Brunswick, Berlin, Breslau, Vienna, Prague, Dresden, Potsdam, and Berlin again, no opportunity offered that I could trust, nor even any that I could hear, of * * * *. Although my former letters have given you an account of my journey, I must repeat to you, my dear general, that at Cassel I saw our Hessian friends, and among them old Knip.* I told them they were very fine fellows; they returned thanks and compliments. Ancient foes can meet with pleasure; which, however, I think must be greater on the side that fought a successful cause. At Brunswick, I got acquainted with the duke, formerly the renowned hereditary prince, who is now arrived at the height of military knowledge, and of the confidence of the Prussian army, in which, although a sovereign, he acts as a general.† No officer at Berlin seems to me so worthy of attention as General Mullendorf, whose name you, no doubt, have heard. To Potsdam I went to make my bow to the king, and notwithstanding all I had heard of him, could not help being struck with the dress and appearance of an old broken, dirty corporal, covered all over with Spanish snuff, with his head almost leaning on one shoulder, and fingers almost distorted by the gout; but what surprises me much more, is the fire, and sometimes the softness, of the most beautiful eyes I ever saw, which give as charming an expression to his physiognomy as he can assume, a rough and threatening one, at the head of his troops. I went to Silesia, where he reviewed an army of thirty-one battalions, and seventy-five squadrons, making in all

* General Knyphausen.

† The same who commanded the Prussian army in 1792, and who made the famous manifesto.—(*French Editor*.) We may add, the same who died of the wounds he received fighting gallantly at Jena—the father of the Brunswick who fell at Waterloo.

thirty thousand men, seven thousand five hundred of whom were on horseback. For eight days I made dinners three hours long with him, where the conversation was pretty much confined, at first, to the Duke of York, the king, and myself, and then to two or three more, which gave me the opportunity to hear him throughout, and to admire the vivacity of his wit, the endearing charms of his address and politeness, so far that I *did* conceive how people could forget what a tyrannic, hard-hearted, and selfish man he is. Lord Cornwallis being there, he took care to invite him at table to a seat by me, having the British king's son on the other side, and to put a thousand questions on American affairs. Among others, I remember he asked the Duke of York if it was true *you* intended taking a house in London."

To this letter, of which we have quoted but a fragment, Washington replies—

"The account given of your tour through Prussia and other States of Germany, to Vienna and back, and of the troops which you saw reviewed in the pay of those monarchs, at different places, is no less pleasing than interesting, and must have been as instructive as entertaining to yourself. Your reception at the courts of Berlin, Vienna, and elsewhere, must have been pleasing to you. To have been received by the King of Prussia and Prince Henry his brother, (who, as soldiers and politicians, can yield the palm to none,) with such marks of attention and distinction, was as indicative of their discernment, as it is of your merit, and increases my opinion of them. It is to be lamented, however, that great characters are seldom without a blot. That one man should tyrannise over millions will always be a shade in that of the former, whilst it is pleasing to hear that a due regard to the rights of mankind is characteristic of the latter. I shall revere and love him for this trait in his character. To have reviewed the several fields of battle over which you passed, could not, among other sensations, have failed to excite this thought: Here have fallen a thousand gallant spirits to satisfy the ambition of, or to support, their sovereign, perhaps, in acts of oppression. To what wise purpose does Providence permit this? Is it as a scourge for mankind, or is it to prevent them from becoming too populous? To the latter, would not the fertile plains of the western world receive the redundancy of the old."

The Felonry of New South Wales, being a faithful Picture of the real Romance of Life in Botany, with Anecdotes of Botany Bay Society, and a Plan of Sydney. By JAMES MUDIE, Esq., of Castle Forbes, and late a Magistrate for the Territory of New South Wales.

This is in all respects a most extraordinary book. The author states his object to be, "to lay before the British public, and more especially the legislature and the government, a faithful picture of the present state of New South Wales," and certainly a more fearful one it has seldom been our lot to encounter. According to the accounts contained in this work, instead of being what it has usually been considered, and what it was unquestionably intended to be, a place of punishment and tedious exile, Botany Bay appears, from the representations here given, to have become a sort of villain's paradise. The origin of this state of things is attributed by the author to ill-judged leniency and misgovernment. His statements are of course open to investigation, and, indeed, this appears to be one of the author's chief objects. A fourteen years' residence in the colony as an extensive agriculturist and magistrate, must have afforded him ample opportunities for observation, and the result, as here detailed, cannot, we think, fail to attract the immediate attention of the British public and legislature.

The Great Metropolis. By the Author of "Random Recollections of the Lords and Commons." 2 vols. 8vo. Second Series.

The author has been encouraged by the success of the first series of this work, to continue, and complete it in a second series, having, he says, found it impossible, in the limited space of two volumes, to do anything like justice to so comprehensive a subject as "The Great Metropolis."

The present volumes embrace a curious variety of subjects, from a ball night at Almack's, to a hanging morning at the Old Bailey—from the quiet sanctum of a publisher at the west end, to the noisy Stock Exchange in the east. Dandies, politicians, poets, bankers, novelists, stock-brokers, Jews, judges, recorders, sheriffs, penny-a-liners, and the Ordinary of Newgate, *cum multis aliis*, give relief and animation to the shifting scenes. The author leaves room for any complaint rather than that of not being amusing; and if he slips now and then in a dry fact, he never loses a joke.

It would hardly be thought, *à priori*, that the Stock Exchange, that scene of immense, and, too often, perilous, nay, fatal speculation, should be as frolicsome a place as the play-ground of a school, or a bear-garden, where all the bears are young and have their troubles to come. Yet such it appears to be, and the *general* accuracy of the following picture we believe there is no reason to doubt.

"The first impression of a stranger on entering the Stock Exchange, were he not previously otherwise informed, would naturally be, that instead of being met to transact important business, they had assembled for the express purpose of having a little fun and frolic together. You not only hear them uttering, in addition to the sounds just alluded to, all other sorts of sounds, some of which partake a good deal of the zoological character, but you see a large proportion of them playing all manner of tricks at each other's expense. One of the most approved of these tricks, if we are to judge from the extent to which it is practised, is that of knocking one's hat down over one's eyes. This pastime, I believe, they call 'eclipsing,' or 'bonneting.' If the hat only goes down so far as not to prevent altogether the use of one's luminaries, it is, I presume, called a partial eclipse; but when the application of one's hand to the crown of the hat is given with such vigour as to force it down over the optics of the party who chances to be at the time the person played on, it is called a total eclipse. How far it can be so called with propriety, is at least a debatable point; for I have been assured by those who have undergone the somewhat unpleasant experiment of eclipsing, that if they saw nothing else, the severity and suddenness of 'the whack,' to use Stock Exchange phraseology, has made them see stars innumerable. How many crowns of 'best beavers' have been so completely 'knocked in,' as to render the hats ever afterwards unwearable, by means of the process of eclipsing, is, I suspect, a question which the most skilful calculator in the house could not undertake to decide. The cases from first to last of the destruction of hats in this way, must be innumerable; but the ingenuity of some of the members has discovered other means of assisting the hatters, where the eclipsing plan fails of effect. The members in question are remarkably expert at knocking the hats of other members off their heads altogether, and then kicking them about on the floor until they are shattered to pieces. So marked indeed are the hat-destroying propensities of some of the members, that a stranger would come away with the impression, that they were in the pay of the leading city hat-manufacturers. Query—Are they so?

"The dexterity which many of the members have acquired from long practice, at playing all manner of tricks with the hats of each other, is really surprising, and would, were they inclined to accept it, procure them an engagement at any of the theatres. By wetting the fore-part of their fingers, and applying them to the hat of the party to be operated on, they, unconsciously to him, can make it let go its hold of his head; and then, before it has quitted his cranium entirely, they give it another 'touch,' as they call it, with the aforesaid forepart of their fingers, which sends it spinning through the place a distance perhaps of forty or fifty feet.

"There are various other pastimes, which are practised daily on the Stock Exchange, besides those I have mentioned. Occasionally you will see walking-canes, umbrellas, &c. moving about through the place, to the imminent hazard of the heads of members. Chalking one another's backs is one of their most harmless expedients, when in a larking humour. The figures sometimes made on these occasions are of so odd a character, as to be equally beyond the pale of Euclid's mathematics and the tailorifics of any German knight of the thimble, or any other distinguished professor of the 'fitting' art. It is scarcely necessary to say, that when a person's back is thus well chalked he cuts a very odd figure. Not long ago, two of the gentlemen of the house mutually chalked each other's back with every conceivable variety of stroke, without the one knowing that the other had been playing any of his old tricks. The other gents, or at least that portion of them who most keenly relish a little frolic, had, of course, their laugh at the expense of both parties, while they individually richly enjoyed the affair, thinking they had achieved a wonderful exploit in having got through the chalking process without the party chalked being aware of the trick that had been played him. When others looked into their faces and laughed heartily, they each fancied it was in the way of giving them credit for their dexterity, and congratulated themselves accordingly. Little did either suppose the other gentlemen were laughing *at*, instead of *with*, them. But perhaps the most amusing part of the affair, was that of the two chalking parties laughing most immoderately at each other, and winking at the other gentlemen around them, by way of self-gratulation at the ridiculous figure the one had been the means of making the other look. When the discovery was made of how they had tricked each other, both were mortified and crest-fallen in the greatest degree.

"On particular days the more frolicsome gentlemen of the Stock Exchange have particular amusements. The 5th of November is a great day for fun amongst them. I am not aware that, like the boys in the streets, they dress up a Guy Fawkes for the occasion. If 'Guy' has ever been paraded through the house, I have not heard of the circumstance; but crackers are quite in vogue among them on every anniversary of the escape from the gunpowder-plot. Last 5th of November, the number let off was incredible. Members went with their pockets literally crammed with them, and there was nothing but an everlasting 'rack, rack, rack,' from ten till four o'clock. They were flying in every direction; sometimes exploding about members' feet at other times about their ears and all parts of their bodies. The number of perforations made in the clothes of some of the more unfortunate members was so great, that certain parts of their garments had the appearance of targets. To such an extent was the joke carried as to render it impossible to do any business worthy of the name.

"But to see the mischievous larking capabilities of certain gentlemen on the Stock Exchange to advantage, one must be there when a stranger chances to go in amongst the members. It is surprising how keen-scented they are in finding out the hapless intruder; and the moment the discovery is made, and the cry of 'Fourteen Hundred' is heard, they pounce upon him like so many —, I shall not say what. He finds himself instantly surrounded, as if he were some criminal of the first magnitude, and the parties around him officers of justice, commissioned to take him into custody. He looks about him, wondering what is the matter, or rather wondering what there can be about him which not only attracts all eyes, but all persons, towards him. He has not time, however, to form a conjecture on the subject, when he finds himself eclipsed, not partially but totally. Before he has time to raise his hat, so as again to see the light of heaven which finds its way into the place, he feels some ten or a dozen hands, as if the paws of so many bears, pulling him about in every direction. Possibly he feels them tearing the clothes off his back; and from the rough usage he receives, he very naturally fears they will tear him in pieces. Many a luckless wight has gone to the Stock Exchange with an excellent coat on his back, and come out with a jacket. To dock an intruder, is, by some of the members, deemed an illustrious exploit. There is one thing, however, to be said in favour of the parties who chiefly distinguish themselves in this way in Capel Court, which is, that they never have recourse to Lynch law when dealing with the intruder. It is but right also to do them the justice of mentioning, that they never patronise the tarring and feathering process.

"Many amusing anecdotes are related of the treatment which strangers have experienced, who have had the misfortune to enter the forbidden place. Not long ago, a friend of my own, ignorant of the rule so rigidly enforced for the expulsion of strangers, chanced to 'drop in,' as he himself phrased it, to the Stock

Exchange. He walked about for nearly a minute without being discovered to be an intruder, indulging in surprise at finding the greatest uproar and frolic prevailed in a place in which he expected there would be nothing but the strictest order and decorum. All at once, a person who had just concluded a hasty but severe scrutiny of his features, sung out at the full stretch of his voice, 'Fourteen Hundred!' Then a bevy of the gentlemen of the house surrounded him. 'Will you purchase any new navy five per cents, sir?' said one, looking him eagerly in the face. 'I am not —' The stranger was about to say he was not going to purchase stock of any kind, but was prevented finishing his sentence by his hat being, through a powerful application of some one's hand to its crown, not only forced down over his eyes, but over his mouth also. Before he had time to recover from the stupefaction into which the suddenness and violence of the 'eclipse' threw him, he was seized by the shoulders and wheeled about as if he had been a revolving machine. He was then pushed about from one person to another, as if he had only been the effigy of some human being, instead of a human being himself. His hat was all this while down over his face; he having neither presence of mind nor time to restore it to its usual position on his head; but even had it been otherwise, all concern for the hat must have merged in deep anxiety for himself. After tossing and hustling him about in the roughest possible manner, denuding his coat of one of its tails, and tearing into fragments other parts of his wardrobe, they carried him to the door, where, after depositing him on his feet, they left him to recover his lost senses at his leisure. His first feeling on coming to himself again, was one of thankfulness that he had not realised the fate of the frog in the fable, which was stoned to death by the boys on the banks of the pond, for no other reason in the world than that of a resolution to gratify their own propensities for pastime. He says he would as soon enter a lion's den, as again cross the threshold of the Stock Exchange."

The "quips and cranks" of Almack's offer a delightful *pendant* to the airy frolics of the Stock Exchange. This absorbing subject the reader will find treated at length in the first of the two volumes now before us; but we have only room for some brief extracts, which will, however, suffice to give an idea of the light, amusing nature of the work. As the foundation of the venerable institution lies hid in the mist of remote times, it will, perhaps, be well to say a word as to its first origin. Unfortunately it has not yet had an historian, and the two passages the author gives—the first from Horace Walpole, written some eighty years ago, the second from the "Quarterly Review," written the other day—seem to comprise the whole of the *published* annals of Almack's.

"There is a new institution," says the philosopher of Strawberry Hill, "which begins to make, and if it proceeds, will make, a considerable noise. It is a club of both sexes, to be erected at Almack's,* on the mode of that of the men at White's. Mrs. Fitzroy, Lady Pembroke, Mrs. Leynell, and Miss Lloyd, are the patronesses."

The "Quarterly" says—

"The rise of Almack's (an exclusive fashionable dancing assembly at the west end of London) may serve to illustrate the mode in which this sort of empire was consolidated. A few pretty women, not in the highest rank of the nobility, met at Devonshire House to practise quadrilles, then recently imported from the Continent. The establishment of a subscription ball was suggested, to which none but the very *élite* were to be admissible; the subscription to be low, with the view of checking the obtrusive vulgarity of wealth. The fancy took, and when it transpired that the patronesses had actually refused a most estimable English duchess, all London became mad to be admitted; exclusion was universally regarded as a positive loss of caste, and no arts of solicitation were left untried to avert so horrible a catastrophe. The wives and daughters of the oldest provincial gentry, with pedigrees traced up to the Heptarchy, have been seen humbling themselves, by the lowest acts of degradation, to soften the obdurate autocratesses. The fancy has gradually abated, and

* The institution took its name, just as most of our clubs did, from that of the proprietor of the house or rooms in which the meetings were held. Almack, however, has long been dead, and the rooms belong to the very worthy Mr. Willis, of the Thatched House, St. James's.

the institution is now tottering to its fall; but its origin is worth recording, as a ludicrous phenomenon in the progress of society."

We must now let our author speak in his own person.

"In order that no one may encroach on the space set apart for the dancers, it is marked off by ropes, which extend along the room. This has the desired effect; the space intended is always kept clear; but some of the more spirited of the dancers, especially among the male sex, often dash against the ropes in the midst of the gallopade, and sometimes, by the rebound, are thrown prostrate on the floor. There would be no harm in this, if they were themselves the only parties who suffered from their 'rushing,' as Miss Caroline Frederica Beauclerk says, 'like headstrong fillies,' because it would serve to teach them to proceed at a more moderate pace next time; but the evil is, that others, and ladies too, suffer as well as themselves. When they are thrown on the floor, it not unfrequently happens that they prove a stumbling-block to some 'charming young lady,' who, before she is aware, falls over them, and is stretched in the same horizontal posture as themselves. A few seasons ago, Lord Larmon had been galloping it at such a rate, that down he went, and in a moment three others, one of them a young lady, followed his example.

"'Accidents' as they are called, from this cause, are not so common as are those which occur from the slipperiness of the floor. In order to give it a polish, it is rubbed over with some French composition, the nature of which I forget; and it matters not much though I do. This composition makes the floor very slippery, and as the gallopade, which more resembles a race than an ordinary dance, is the most common dance at Almack's, it is not surprising that 'accidents' should occasionally occur on the floor. Last season, several accidents of this kind took place. The Hon. Miss Lorimer fell one evening with a tremendous crash on the floor, taking with her Lord Covesea, who chanced to have hold of her hand at the moment. Two others, a lady and gentleman, as if envying the fortune of the prostrate couple, immediately reduced themselves to the same level. The prostrate beauties, as if by an undefinable species of sympathy, uttered piercing shrieks as they lay on the ground. In a moment every mamma and chaperon in the room, whose daughter or charge was not by her side at the time, hurried to the scene of the catastrophe in the utmost alarm. The unfortunate beauties, more frightened than hurt, were promptly raised by the gallantry of those of the opposite sex nearest to them at the time, and after shedding a few tears, all was as much set to rights as if nothing had happened."

The following goes rather beyond a joke.

"Their high mightinesses, the ladies-patronesses, have inflicted a world of pain on thousands of individuals, and have made whole families miserable for life by their arbitrary and harsh decrees. The poor African slave does not quail and tremble more under the apprehension of the lash of his tyrant master, than do many of the first families in the land at the bare idea of being refused admittance to Almack's. It is no secret—it is not so, at least, in certain circles—that some time ago an amiable young lady of high birth and excellent connexions, actually died of a broken heart, because the cabal in King-street, for reasons best known to themselves, rejected her application for a subscription to Almack's. It is added, that her physician, having ascertained the cause of her illness, took occasion to submit the case to the empresses of fashion, when one day assembled in full divan, appealing at the same time to their humanity for the admission of the young lady; but, as the story goes, without effect. The decree had gone forth that she should be excluded, and there was no reversal."

Hours at Naples, and other Poems. By Lady E. STUART WORTLEY.

The bright blue sky and glowing scenery of Naples have not often given inspiration to more graceful poetry than this. Yet Lady Emmeline turns from all the charms of Ausonia to cast the eye of enduring affection on the plains of Albion; nor has she anywhere sung more sweetly than when expressing her patriotic preference of her native land.

“ But yet, in sooth, I cannot envy those
 Who claim this land of Rainbow and the Rose ;
 Something there is more dear and holy yet
 Than dazzling suns in pomp that rise and set,
 And make creation like one glory round
 Their burning throne, whose splendour hath no bound—
 Than waves of beauty, and than woods of balm,
 And glowing hours of dream, and light, and calm—
 Than groves like these Hesperian gardens old
 That flamed with ever-clustering fruits of gold—
 Than deep-dyed flowers and perfume-breathing trees,
 And singing fountain, and soft genial breeze—

• • • • •
 The free, fair home—that dearest spot of earth !
 • • • • •

Therefore it is, I little envy those
 Who claim these skies of gold ; this land of rose,
 These airs of incense, and these waves of light,
 That thrill the senses, and that thrall the sight :
 Therefore it is, that while I wondering gaze
 On all this pride and show, and pomp and blaze,
 My thoughts, like passage birds, fly back to thee,
 My own dear country, o'er the deep blue sea.”

The Suburban Gardener and Villa Companion. Illustrated by numerous Engravings. No. I. To be completed in from Ten to Fifteen Numbers. By J. C. LOUDON, F.L.S., H.S., &c. &c., Author of the “Encyclopædia of Gardening, of Agriculture, and of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture and Furniture.”

This promises well to be a most serviceable little work to those who “long in populous cities pent,” and prevented by the ties of business from removing to any distance from town, yet contemplate the quiet wholesome enjoyments which are to be derived from a suburban residence. It purposes to treat of the choice of a villa abode, or of the situations on which one may be advantageously formed—of the cheap arrangement and furnishing of the house, the laying out, planting, and culture of the grounds, and the management of the little villa-farm, including the dairy and poultry—the whole to be adapted to grounds varying from one perch to fifty acres and upwards in extent, and intended for the instruction of those who know little of rural affairs, *and more particularly for the use of ladies*—the author having, no doubt, properly considered that attention to these matters must, in the case of commercial citizens and busy men of all classes, mainly fall on their gentle wives and daughters, who, moreover, can scarcely find a more healthful and exhilarating occupation.

The suggestions respecting the proper choice of a *locale* are very judicious. Persons in delicate health cannot be too particular in this respect ; and they ought, if inexperienced, to be constantly reminded that all *pretty* spots are not *healthy* spots. Many people, through ignorance and inadvertence, thinking that whatever is in the country is salubrious, choose places that are more unhealthy than any part even of the great and crowded city of London. In their fondness for fields and trees they also too often build in hollows, because the grass is greenest there, and surround their houses with trees and shrubs to such an extent as to render them dangerously unwholesome. Dr. James Clark, in his recent and excellent treatise on Pulmonary Consumption—that scourge of our island—attaches the greatest importance to these matters.

“There is no circumstance connected with health,” says the Doctor,

" concerning which the public are, in my opinion, so ill-informed, as the requisites of a healthy residence, both as regards local position and internal construction. In this island we have chiefly to guard against humidity, on which account our houses should not be built in low confined situations, nor too near water, especially when stagnant, and still less near marshes. Neither should a house be too closely surrounded by trees or shrubs. Trees at some distance from a house are both an ornament and advantage, but become injurious, when so near as to overshadow it, or prevent the air from circulating freely around it, and through its various apartments. The atmosphere of a building overhung by trees, or surrounded by a thick shrubbery, is kept in a state of constant humidity, except in the driest weather; and the health of the inmates rarely fails to suffer in consequence. The natural moisture of the country, arising from the humid state of the soil and luxuriant vegetation, is greatly increased by such an injudicious mode of planting; an artificial atmosphere being created, which renders a situation of this kind less healthy than the more open parts of large towns. It is not generally known how limited may be the range of a damp unhealthy atmosphere: a low shaded situation may be capable of inducing tuberculous disease in an infant, while a rising ground, a few hundred yards distant, may afford a healthy site for his residence. The dryness of the air in towns, which is the consequence of good drainage and an artificial soil, is at once the safeguard of the inhabitants and a compensation, in some measure, for the want of that unimpaired circulation and renewal of good air, which the country alone affords."

Mr. Loudon very properly gives some minute instructions respecting the choice of situation, taking into consideration the different circumstances of health or qualities of disease in different persons; for what suits one constitution may be very injurious to another. We think that the good folks in search of a country-house can hardly go wrong if they consult the first part of the "*Suburban Gardener*," and place themselves under its guidance. We shall return to this promising work in the course of its progress. Meanwhile we quote the following passage for the consolation of *the many*, whose destiny it is to live near London and on limited incomes. We agree with the main argument, and admire the philosophy of the thing, but are inclined to doubt whether either of the sums mentioned be not *rather* under the mark. This, of course, will depend a good deal on the interpretation put upon "all the necessaries of life," an expression we hardly ever knew two men interpret alike. With some, the necessaries of life are made to include nearly all its luxuries.

" Much of the enjoyment of a suburban residence depends on knowing what to expect from it; what, in short, is consistent, and what is inconsistent, with its limits and its local situation. We have shown, in the *Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture*, (p. 8,) that all, in the way of house accommodation, that is essential to the enjoyment of life, may be obtained in a cottage of three or four rooms, as well as in a palace; and we shall prove, in this work, that a suburban residence, with a very small portion of land attached, will contain all that is essential to happiness, in the garden, park, and demesne of the most extensive country residence. Let us briefly make the comparison. The objects of the possessors of both are the same: health, which is the result of temperance and exercise; enjoyment, which is the possession of something which we can call our own, and on which we can set our heart and affections; and the respect of society, which is the result of their favourable opinion of our sentiments and moral conduct. No man in this world, however high may be his rank, great his wealth, powerful his genius, or extensive his acquirements, can ever attain more than health, enjoyment, and respect. The lord of an extensive demesne seeks after health by hunting, shooting, or other field-sports, or by superintending the general management and cultivation of his estate; the lady seeks recreation in her pleasure-ground, or in airings in her carriage: and both find their enjoyment in their children, and in their house and garden,

and other surrounding objects. Now, the master of a suburban villa finds health in the change it affords from his occupation as a citizen; or, if he has retired from business, in the personal cultivation of his garden. He also finds enjoyment, not only in his family, friends, and books, but in his garden, and in the other rural objects which he can call his own, and which he can alter at pleasure, at a trifling expense, and often with his own hands. It is this which gives the charm of creation, and makes a thing essentially one's own. Every one must have felt the infinitely greater pleasure which is enjoyed from the contemplation of what we have planned and executed ourselves, to what can be experienced by seeing the finest works belonging to, and planned by, another. Our own work is endeared to us by the difficulties we have met with and conquered at every step: every step has, indeed, its history, and recalls a train of interesting recollections connected with it. The master of a suburban residence, however small may be his demesne, may thus procure health and enjoyment at the same time, with more certainty than the possessor of a larger property; because his grounds lie more in his hands, and he can superintend every change himself. His wife's exercise consists in the personal management of her household affairs; and her enjoyments are the same as those of her husband. The respect, or the good opinion, of his friends and neighbours, or of the inhabitants of the parish in which he resides, are, to the citizen retired to the suburbs, of as great value as the respect of the inhabitants of a district, or of the whole nation, is to the wealthy landholder or the senator. The difference of the happiness of the parties will therefore depend almost entirely on the difference in the degrees of their ambition; for in every other respect they are equal. All the necessities of life may be obtained in as great perfection by the occupier of a suburban residence in the neighbourhood of London, who possesses 200*l.* or 300*l.* a-year, as by the greatest nobleman in England, and at a mere fraction of the expense. Nay, the markets of London will supply the citizen, at all times, with the larger and more important articles of vegetable and animal food, of a better quality than can be raised, with certainty, in the garden or farm of any private individual in the country, where it may reasonably be calculated on, that every year, from unforeseen casualties, some crops will be found to fail, and others to be of inferior quality."

Sonnets. By EDWARD MOXON.

We rejoice to see this second beautiful edition of as gentle and graceful a volume of minor poems as we have met withal this many a day. The printing and whole getting-up of the book are unusually elegant, even at this period of handsome books. The vignettes remind us of those after the excellent Stodhart, in the edition of Rogers's Poems of 1822. Either the following poem was not in the first edition, or we had forgotten it. We quote it for the humanity of its sentiment. Those who have lived in Italy can hardly help feeling a sympathy for the poor wandering Italian boys, whether street-minstrels, or image-venders, or exhibitors of white mice. The image-venders are, almost without an exception, from Lucca in Tuscany, and, like all Tuscans, however poor and lowly, they speak their beautiful language with considerable grace and propriety.

"Com'st thou from Tuscany, my minstrel boy?
Is that fair clime thy birth-place, where the sky
Is ever bright? Do strains of harmony
There round thy cottage float, thy home of joy?
Cheerful thou seem'st, as here along the strand,
From vale to vale, thou bear'st thy heavy load.
I love thee for thy music and the land
That sent thee forth to gladden the abode
Of one most dear to me, in whom there flows
The richest current of thy country's blood!
For this my willing hand a boon bestows
On thee and all thy tuneful brotherhood;
For this alone welcome thou art to me,
And welcome all that come from pleasant Italy."

The Teeth a Test of Age, considered with Reference to the Factory Children, addressed to Members of both Houses of Parliament. By EDWIN SAUNDERS, Fellow of the Medico-Botanical Society, Author of "Five Minutes Advice on the Care of the Teeth," &c.

This work contains the results of a professional examination of about one thousand children in the different schools of the metropolis, for the purpose of ascertaining how far the appearances of the Teeth may be relied on as *a test of age*, in preference to other evidence, for the protection of children from being too early consigned to the exhausting effects of factory labour. The object is undoubtedly one deserving the attention of every philanthropist; for from the statements here given, it is clear, that hitherto no effectual method has been devised for securing to these little sufferers the benefits of legislative enactments. The inquiry was, it seems, suggested to the author by an application made to him, as well as to several other members of his profession, by a gentleman,* whose zeal in this cause has done him great honour, and whose aim was to secure the observance of the law, as well as to seek its improvement. The law provides that no child shall be subjected to factory labour until it has attained the age of nine years, and the interpreters of the law have taken the *height*, in the absence of other evidence, as a test of that age. But as it is here shown, this has been found a most fallacious standard, many children being taller at seven than others are at twelve, to say nothing of the many fraudulent evasions to which it has given rise. Where then, it is asked, may a *certain test* be found? The author before us replies in the *Growth of the Teeth*: and we think he has satisfactorily demonstrated his position. He argues this, first, in the abstract and by analogy, showing that the regularity in the processes of organic structures is particularly marked in the formation of the teeth; and, secondly, proving that this test may be safely relied on from the actual state of their growth in one thousand children taken indiscriminately from among those now educating in the schools of London. The idea is certainly a new one, but it is not the less valuable on that account; and if it can be rendered available, of which there seems no reason to doubt; to the author will belong the credit of a discovery, which may prove the means of preserving the infant race in factories from being prematurely subjected to an exertion producing the frightful effects of decrepitude, distortion, and decay. The evidence he has here collected and condensed, is equally creditable to his skill and industry; and we cordially recommend the results of his inquiry to the attention of the legislature, as well as to that of every friend of suffering humanity.

Journal of a Horticultural Tour through Germany, Belgium, and part of France, in the Autumn of 1835. To which is added, a Catalogue of the different Species of Cactæ, in the Gardens at Woburn Abbey. By JAMES FORBES, A.L.S., &c. &c.

This tour to the continental gardens and botanical collections, which have been rarely visited by professional English gardeners, was undertaken with the patronage of the Duke of Bedford, who feels a lively and laudable interest in these matters, and was desirous that so scientific and experienced a person as Mr. Forbes should carefully inspect the different collections and productions cultivated in some of the most celebrated

* Mr. Wing, whose valuable work on the Factory Question was noticed with deserved approbation in our Number for February.

horticultural establishments in Germany, Belgium, and France. The result is a modest, sensibly written little volume, which will be entertaining, and no doubt useful, to many an amateur gardener at home. As our own experience is pretty well confined to the cultivation of Parnassus, and a few beds of humble, homely flowers, we can pronounce no very decided opinion on the scientific merits of the book; but we are safe in assuming, from Mr. Forbes' professional standing and practice, that those merits are high.

We were entertained with the description of the grounds and gardens attached to Frederic the Great's palace of Sans-Souci, and with the anecdote of that mighty soldier's fondness for orange trees. So great an admirer was he of these trees, that during his wars he took possession of all the best that fell in his way, and sent them to his royal gardens. One of the finest of the orange trees still bears his name.

Extensive orangeries are cultivated in Belgium, and in parts of Germany, under a climate much more rigorous than that of England; and, to judge from Mr. Forbes' description, the methods adopted to keep those fine trees in a healthy, flourishing condition, are remarkably simple and unexpensive. The author concludes his tour with these brief remarks.

"Upon the whole, in regard to the general state of horticulture in the countries which I visited, the following conclusion must be drawn: the plants in the hot-houses are, in most of the establishments, kept in excellent order, and in a healthy state; the *succulente* also appeared to be much more extensively cultivated than they have hitherto been in England; but the general order and neatness of the grounds (with only a very few exceptions) were but little attended to. Nor did they appear to me to well understand the forcing of fruits, except in one or two places in France; neither did I perceive that nicety in the training of fruit-trees that is thought indispensable in this country. Vegetables are, however, in large establishments, more extensively grown; but there certainly did not appear to be such a general spirit for horticultural improvement as is now prevailing in this country. At no period was gardening and the collecting of plants pursued with greater spirit in England than at this moment; insomuch, that we can scarcely visit a nobleman's gardens without observing very extensive improvements and alterations proceeding in every direction. And this we cannot but regard as an indication of application and attachment to rural improvements highly honourable to our nobility and gentry, as superseding many of those pursuits that used to prevail to a great extent with gentlemen residing in the country, which had but little tendency to the improvement of their grounds or estates."

Excursions through the Highlands and Isles of Scotland in 1835 and 1836. By the Rev. C. LESINGHAM SMITH, M.A., Fellow, and late Mathematical Lecturer of Christ's College, Cambridge. 1 vol. 8vo.

This is a pleasing, unpretending little volume, written in a very amiable and liberal spirit. The course the traveller pursued in two journeys, is varied and interesting; and he may serve as a good guide to those who are starting on similar excursions to the north without much previous knowledge of the country. The views in the volume are all of highly interesting and picturesque places, and are neatly executed in lithography—a department of art now making some progress in this country, which has hitherto been far behind Germany and France in this particular branch.

Among the ruined piles and tombs of Iona, the author falls into an obvious enough train of moral reflection; and he afterwards tells us that when he wrote the sentences, he had not read Doctor Johnson's "Tour to the Hebrides," and that on seeing the said tour, he was struck with

the resemblance his reflections bore to those of the great moralist upon the same spot. This is a curious confession for a gentleman and scholar! We thought that the particular sentences alluded to in Johnson were familiar to every man in the land, of any reading at all. The thought is indeed obvious, and likely to occur to any cultivated mind: it was the striking, lofty language in which Johnson clothed it, that gave it the stamp of value, and made it current, as a precious coin, throughout the land.

The brief eulogium delivered by our tourist's guide at Iona over the tomb of a Highland chieftain, amused us—only we did not know that the clan of the Mac Farlanes had broken ground, at any time, so far to the north-west: their true abiding place in the days of chieftains and of their glory being the country about Loch Lomond and Loch Long. But to the guide among the tombs—"That's Mac Farlane o' Ulva," said he, "the vera mon to like the whiskey when alive!"

We were also tickled with the account of the geologists by the honest Boniface of Arran.

"I mentioned that I belonged to the University of Cambridge. 'Oh! then,' says he, 'ye'll know Mr. Sedgwick: awfu' bothers have I had with him! He was in Arran for three weeks examining the island. But about a fortnight ago, here were two Germans, one of them a practical engineer to the King of Prussia—inde fatigable fellows both! They found out two veins, that neither Sedgwick, nor Murcheson, nor Jameson, nor any of them, had noticed. They didna care what they had to eat or drink a' the day, if they could but get a good supper: just gie them a bellyfu' before they went to bed, and it was a' they cared about—except the stanes!"

Napoleon in Council; or, the Opinions delivered by Bonaparte in the Council of State. Translated from the French of Baron Pelet (de la Lozère,) Member of the Chamber of Deputies, and late Minister of Public Instruction, by Captain BASIL HALL.

This is a valuable addition to the Napoleonic library, (for the works of different kinds relating to Bonaparte, already form a library in themselves,) and is indispensable to all who wish to complete their view of the most extraordinary character in modern history. We have seen Napoleon before, and many times, in the camp, the court, the senate—at the head of his armies—in victory and defeat—in his private moments, (which Bourrienne has described in a manner that cannot be surpassed,) in captivity, and even at the awful moments of dissolution; but hitherto we have scarcely had a glimpse of him in that council of state which he himself organized, in which he first produced many of his startling projects, rather, be it said, for approval than discussion; and in which, unembarrassed by a numerous civil assembly which he could never address with any effect, he not only occupied himself with the internal government of France and its then numerous dependencies, but gave way to his natural impulses, and exhibited without restraint the peculiarities of his manner and character.

M. Pelet is a gentleman of very estimable feelings, who always tries to be impartial; and though, from his youth and standing at the time, he can only give, on his own authority, an imperfect account of the proceedings of the council, and the behaviour of Napoleon at the board, we are not likely to meet with anything so honest and devoid of party prejudice from any other quarter. It appears that he had nothing to do with the council of state until 1806, and that then, being only nineteen or twenty years old, he was merely one of the *auditeurs*—a kind of apprentices in the business of government, who, with a few exceptions, made according

to seniority, (to which M. Pelet could lay no claim,) did not enjoy the privilege of attending at the meetings of the council when the emperor was present. These *auditeurs*—called there *referendarj*, were established also in the French courts in Italy, which were modelled after that of Paris; and we remember a young Neapolitan nobleman who had been a member of the body in the time of Joseph Bonaparte, whose only recollections of the council of state referred to the very excellent *déjeunés* which were served up to the apprentices in the anti-chamber. M. Pelet was not of this stamp, and we doubt not, that in spite of his youth he took a lively interest in what was passing, and, until he was admitted to the meetings when Napoleon was in the chair, (which might have happened before 1812, when he was made a *master of requests*,) obtained accurate information, by means of his political friends and connexions, as to what passed in the council chamber.

In the very year in which he was made auditor, Napoleon published a decree, which shows at once his own dislike of speaking before a large meeting, and the impossibility M. Pelet lay under of being present. The author says himself:

“At the time I speak of (1806) the number of auditors was so great, that he could not express himself freely before such a number of *young men of all the different classes of society*. In his decree, therefore, he made a distinction between the old and the new auditors; of whom only the old could attend the meetings *when he was himself in the chair*.”

These circumstances, however, will scarcely invalidate the authenticity of any of M. Pelet's details, which are all exceedingly interesting and striking, and ought to be read universally. His language is moderate and even complimentary, but the effect of the whole goes certainly, not only to prove Napoleon's innate love of despotism, (of which *we* never entertained a doubt,) but to lower his character for sagacity in civil affairs, and his whole reputation as a practical politician and statesman. The truth may be unpalatable to many, but the recording of it is a service rendered to history, and after every abatement that can fairly be made, Napoleon will still remain one of the most wonderful of men.

The following extracts will amuse the reader, and lead him, we trust, to the perusal of M. Pelet's book, the translation of which, by Captain Basil Hall, is exceedingly well done.

“The meetings of the Council of State were held at Paris, in the palace itself—or, if Napoleon happened to be at St. Cloud, the members were summoned there. They met at least twice a-week, the interval being employed by the sections in separate deliberation. The *order of the day*, that is, the affairs for discussion, were divided into *lesser and greater orders*. Those which were of minor importance might be taken into consideration in the absence of the emperor—the others were reserved till he was present. The different proposals were always printed and distributed to the members previously to their being considered in council. Napoleon sometimes gave notice of his intention to be at the meeting; at other times he entered unexpectedly—the sound of the drum on the Tuileries' stairs giving the first intimation of his approach. His chamberlain went before him, while the aide-de-camp on duty followed, and both took their station behind him. His seat was raised one step above the floor, at the end of the room; and on his right and left sat the princes and other dignitaries.* In front were placed the long tables at which the councillors of state were seated. The emperor's seat remained always in its place, even when he was absent with the army; and on those occasions the High Chancellor (l'Archi-Chancelier) seated on the right of the vacant chair, presided in his absence. Business proceeded but slowly when Napoleon presided—for he sometimes sank

* His seat was a common mahogany chair, such as is called an office-chair, (*fautuil de bureau*), with green morocco seat and arms.—P.

into a profound reverie, during which the discussion of course languished—and at other times he wandered far from the subject. These political digressions, however, were full of interest, as they often betrayed the internal state of his mind, or let out the secret of his intended projects; but as many instances of these curious digressions will be found in the following pages, I shall cite only two at this moment. After the unfortunate affair at Baylen,* he came to the council with a decree in his hands for regulating the manner in which an officer in command of an army might be brought to trial. Before speaking of the decree itself, he adverted to the event which had given rise to it, and could scarcely restrain the emotion which it caused in him. It was the first time, indeed, that victory had abandoned his colours, and that his eagles had been humiliated, so that the prestige was destroyed. He gave way, accordingly, to such an extent, that the tears might be seen in his eyes. After dwelling on the resources which General Dupont might have called to his aid at the desperate moment alluded to, he exclaimed, 'Yes, the elder *Horace*, in *Corneille's* play, is right, when, being asked what his flying son could have done, he says, '*He might have died,*' or, he adds, '*he might have called in a noble despair to his rescue.*' 'Little,' continued Napoleon, 'do they know of human nature, who find fault with *Corneille*, and pretend that he has weakened the effect of the first exclamation by that which follows.'"

How curious! to hear Napoleon commenting on *Corneille*!†

* The sittings of the council, to whatever length they might be spun out by these digressions of the emperor, never seemed to be too long for him. He kept us often at St. Cloud from nine in the morning till five in the evening, with only a quarter of an hour's adjournment, during which he stepped into his own room, while we repaired to the great gallery, where refreshments were prepared. Whatever others might feel, he never appeared to be more fatigued at the end than at the beginning of the meeting. It was the business of the High Chancellor to give notice when it was too late to continue longer in session; and Napoleon amused himself at times by pretending that the notifications to break up were premature.

† The princes of his own family who happened to be at Paris, as well as any royal personages from other countries who might be there on a visit, came to these meetings. Both the Prince of Baden and the Prince (now the king) of Bavaria, attended them for a long time, as if they had been sent expressly to learn from this great man how to govern their countries. But woe betide the unlucky person who arrived after the business was begun. The key was turned, and no one, prince or subject, could gain admission without the Emperor's express permission."

The Adventures of a Gentleman in Search of a Horse. By CAVEAT EMPTOR, Gentleman. Third Edition.

The fact of a *Third Edition* of this little work being required in so short a time, speaks much for its merits. None, however, who look into it, can doubt of these, for every page shows the hand of a master. The following among many other valuable pieces of advice, which we find in it, cannot be too extensively read. It is quite a specimen of the dry humour which characterises the book.

"Whenever you see a horse advertised for sale, avoid him as you would a pestilence. If he is 'a sweet goer,' depend upon it you will be gently dropped into the sweetest kennel in St. Giles's; if he is 'well-suited for a charger,' he is sure to charge a hay-stack and a park of artillery with equal determination; if 'he never

* This alludes to the surrender of General Dupont and his army to the Spanish patriots in 1808.

† The following is the passage alluded to in *Corneille's* play—

"*Julie.* Que vouliez-vous qu'il fit contre trois ?

Le vieil Horace. Qu'il mourût, ou qu'un beau désespoir alors le secourût."

HORACE, Act iii. Scene iv.

shies or stumbles,' the chances are three to one that he is stone blind, or cannot quit a walk; 'the best horse in England' is to a certainty the worst in London; when 'parted with for no fault,' it means that he is sold for a hundred; if 'the reasons will be satisfactorily explained,' it may be taken for granted that the master has absconded either for stealing him or robbing his creditors; when 'built like a castle,' he will move like a church-steeple; if 'equal to fifteen stone, up to the fleetest hounds in England,' depend upon it he never saw the tail of a hound in his life; if he is a 'beautiful stepper,' you will find he has the action of a peacock; if 'a liberal trial is allowed,' be most especially careful; a deposit of half the price, but three times his value, will assuredly be required as security for your return; and finally, whenever you see that he is 'the property of a tradesman who wants to exchange for a horse of less value for his business,' of 'a gentleman who has given up riding from ill health,' or 'because he is going abroad,' of 'a professional man whose avocations call him from town,' of 'a person of respectability who can be referred to,' or of 'the executors of a gentleman lately deceased,' you may safely swear that he belongs to a systematic chaunter, who will swindle you both out of horse and money, and involve you in all the trouble, cost, and vexation of an Old Bailey prosecution to boot."

Many more such passages we might quote had we space, all tending to show, that the author writes from a keen sense of personal experience, and that he has furnished a work which no one interested in the choice and management of horses should be without. It is certainly the most complete work of the kind we have seen.

Eureka: a Prophecy of the Future. By the Author of "Mephistopheles in England." 3 vols. 8vo.

This is the wildest romance we have looked into for a long time. It is a perplexing, provoking book; for, mixed up with some of the grossest of all imaginable absurdities, which would tempt us to throw it into the fire, there are flashes of genius, a power of presenting a vivid picture to the eye, and a force of language, which might command no inconsiderable degree of respect and admiration. The execution is less faulty than the plan. The great mistake seems to have been in fixing the era of the story not in the present or the past, but in the future—and that, a very distant future, (as we trust,) when the prosperity and glory of England hath passed away, and London hath become a heap of puzzling, unintelligible ruins. The author is much deceived, if he thinks, as he seems to do in his introduction, that this is a novel attempt: Mercier's "Paris in A. D. 2000," was probably written before he was born; Miss Webb's* very clever tale of "The Mummy," is a very recent attempt of the same kind, and there are many others both in English and foreign literature. The best thing of the kind—or the best dream of *what will be*, some hundreds of years hence—that we remember at the moment, is a *jeu d'esprit* (and we think such a subject ought never to exceed the seriousness or the length of a joke) which appeared in one of the Annuals—we believe the "Keepsake"—some six or seven years ago. The writer of that very sparkling article, taking steam-boats and steam in general, and railroads, as the groundwork of his mighty changes *in futuro*, represents the fashionables of London as talking of their summer trips to the Mountains of the Moon and Timbuctoo, and their villas on the banks of the Niger and Quorra. The Chippaway Ambassador figures as a "very gentlemanly fellow;" but as for the plenipotentiary from China, there is no keeping up with him on his double-pressure steam-hunter—for all the gents in those days hunt upon steam, and every *now* half-civilised or savage nation has its noble representative, in the person of a native, at Melton Mowbray.

* Now Mrs. Loudon.

The satire of the Author of "Eureka" seems to us rather broad and pointless, but he shines now and then at a brief definition; *ex. gr.* "A balloon is, in fact, a toy, with which one fool amuses many."

On the whole, if this writer be a young man, and will choose better subjects, and give a little more reading to what has been written by others, we should feel inclined to entertain high hopes of his future success.

Some of the poetry which is plentifully scattered through the volumes, proves he is not of the "penny-whistle school." The song of "Captain Death" has a fine sailor-like rattle about it; but the following is of a still higher character.

" I heard a voice upon the sea
That pierced the waters fierce and free,—
The loud winds running wild with glee
Brought it to me ;
I heard a voice the land-breeze bore,
That thrilled the mountains to the core,
And shouted out, from shore to shore,
' Who are the free ?'
Reply, reply aloud, air, earth, and sea !
Shout to the list'ning stars, ' Who are the free ?'

" The cities heard, but heard in vain ;
It stirred the hill, the vale, the plain ;
The forest monarchs young again,
Seemed they to be ;
But all beneath the conscious sky,
With trembling heart and quailing eye,
Looked round and raised th' accusing cry,
' Where are the free ?'
Reply, reply aloud, air, earth, and sea !
Shout to th' eternal sun, ' Where are the free !'

" I saw a gallant band at last,
Upon the boundless waters cast,
Daring the battle and the blast,
Rocks and the sea ;
They heard the voice that pierced the tide ;
And all in one proud cause allied,
With tones that shook the world, replied—
' We are the free !'
We have no masters on the earth or sea !
Our home is with the wind—We are the free !' "

Summary of Works that we have received, of which we have no space to make a lengthened notice.

A Speech delivered by Thomas Noon Talfourd, Serjeant-at-Law, in the House of Commons, on Thursday, 18th May, 1837, on moving for leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate the Law relating to Copyright, and to extend the Term of its Duration.—This luminous, noble speech, as here corrected by the orator's own hand, ought to be attentively perused by all to whom genius and literary and scientific merit are dear. The race of authors, living and to come, will owe Serjeant Talfourd (himself a bright member of their corps) a debt of gratitude, for we will not allow ourselves to doubt of the immediate success of his appeal.

Thoughts on Prison Discipline. By A LOOKER-ON.—These are serious and valuable thoughts on a very serious subject, which, after long neglect

and an unpardonable blundering on the part of the legislature, is now receiving the general attention it called for. Until lately our prisons were schools for crime. The author's good sense and earnestness carry and enforce conviction.

Steam Communication with India by the Red Sea ; advocated in a Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Melbourne, illustrated by Plans of the Route, and Charts of the principal Stations. By DIONYSIUS LARDNER, L.L.D., F.R.S.—In this important pamphlet Dr. Lardner has condensed a deal of information, and all the arguments (which seem to us unanswerable) in favour of the Red Sea and Isthmus of Suez route, in preference to the Persian Gulf and Euphrates, or any other route from India. Many of the details are exceedingly interesting even to the general reader.

The Rector of Auburn.—This series of dialogues on the affairs of the church, and doctrinal points of religion, can hardly fail of being acceptable to the followers of the church of England.

The Count and his Cotempor. Part I. Cantos I. II. III. and IV. By the Hon. F—— G——.—Sad, unredeemed, and unredeemable trash, with bad rhyme, no reason, and scarcely the common decency of grammar.

Memoirs of the Life of Sir Walter Scott—We are deep in these rich volumes, of which we will give a careful notice next month. We cannot, however, so long delay expressing our sense of their merits: they are delightful! by far the most interesting specimen of literary biography we possess in our language.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

- History of British Birds. By W. Macgillivray. Vol. I. 8vo. 16s.
 Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History. 24mo. 4s.
 A Treatise on the Greek Expletive Particles. By E. Stephens. 12mo. 4s. 6d.
 Church and King. By E. Ostler. Imp. 8vo. 4s.
 Pictures of Private Life. Third Series. By S. Stickney. Fcap. 7s. 6d.
 The Heritage of God's People. By the Rev. A. Whyte. 18mo. 3s. 6d.
 Selection from Poems of Louis, first King of Bavaria. By G. Everill. Fcap. 4s.
 Biblical Cabinet. Vol. XVII.
 The History and Topography of the Isle of Axholme. By the Rev. W. B. Stonehouse, M.A. Part I. 4to. 10s. 6d.
 A Treatise on Diseases and Injuries of the Larynx and Trachea. By F. Ryland. 8vo. 18s.
 A Treatise on the Influenza of Horses, showing its Nature, Symptoms, Causes, and Treatment. By W. C. Spooner. 12mo. 3s. 6d.
 An Appeal to Philosophers by Name, on the Demonstration of Vision in the Brain. By John Fearn, Esq. 8vo. 1s. 6d.
 Jenkyn on the Union of the Holy Spirit and the Church, in the Conversion of the World. post 8vo. 8s.
 J. G. Tiarks' Introductory Grammar of German Language. 12mo. 3s. 6d.
 The Book of Sports. By W. Martin. square. 3s. 6d.
 Original Tales for the Holidays. By Mary Elliott. 18mo. 2s.
 The Child's First Book of Manners. 64mo. 1s. 6d.
 The Summer. By Robert Mudie. royal 18mo. 5s.
 Cory's Metaphysical, Mythological, and Chronological Inquiries, Fcap. 13s.; ditto, Chronological and Mythological Inquiries, Fcap. 7s. 6d.
 Mary, Queen of Scots; an Historical Play. By the late Rev. F. Francklin, D.D. 8vo. 5s.
 The Doctor, &c. Vol. IV. royal 12mo. 10s. 6d.
 The Life of Poggio Bracciolina. By the Rev. W. Shepherd, LL.D. 8vo.
 Thoughts on Religious Subjects. 18mo. 2s. 6d.
 The Twin Foundlings, a Poem. By W. R. Usher. 18mo. 2s. 6d.
 Rudiments of Physiology. By Dr. Fletcher. Part III. 8vo. sewed.
 Snowball's Introduction to Plane Trigonometry. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

- Eureka; a Prophecy of the Future. By the Author of "Mephistophiles in England,"
3 vols. crown 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.
Wardlaw's Discourses on Socinian Philosophy. Fifth Edition. 8vo. 15s.
Scenes of Death. By T. Thwaites, M.D. 8vo. 6s.
An Epitome of Niebuhr's History of Rome. By T. Twiss. Part II. 8vo. 9s.
Stewart's Outlines of Moral Philosophy. Sixth Edition. Fcp. 6s.
Observations on the Topography, Climate, &c., of Jersey. By G. S. Hooper, M.D.
8vo. 6s.

LITERARY NEWS.—WORKS IN PROGRESS.

The public will be gratified to learn that Mr. Bulwer has in the press a NEW NOVEL. Since the publication of "Rienzi" we have had no work of the kind from this distinguished writer. We shall therefore look forward to this with more than our usual anticipation. It is, we understand, a Novel of the day, the first of the kind Mr. Bulwer has written, since "*Pelham*," the popularity of which has not even yet subsided.

Miss Mitford has just completed her new work "COUNTRY STORIES;" the publication will therefore take place almost immediately.

Lady E. Stuart Wortley's new and elegant volume "HOURS AT NAPLES, AND OTHER POEMS," is now ready.

Mr. Slade's new book of "TRAVELS" has just appeared, though too late for our Review department. From a glance we can see it is written with the author's accustomed penetration and buoyancy. We promise ourselves much pleasure from its perusal.

The interesting little work we lately mentioned, entitled "THE LANGUAGE OF BIRDS," by Mrs. Sprutt, which has been unavoidably delayed, is to appear immediately. It is intended as a companion to that elegant and popular little volume "THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS."

Mr. Chorley has just published a Second Edition of his "MEMORIALS OF MRS. HEMANS." The beautiful Letters of Mrs. Hemans, which this work contains, must alone stamp it with a permanent value.

A new and interesting little volume is in the press, entitled "THE PATHS OF POESY."

No. I. of Finden's and Ryall's Portraits of the Female Aristocracy of Great Britain, containing the Marchioness of Aylesbury, Lady Louisa Cavendish, and the Honourable Miss Cotton.

Temples, Ancient and Modern; or, Notes on Church Architecture, by William Bardewell, Architect.

Voyages up the Mediterranean, and in the Indian Seas, &c. by the late William Robinson.

With an Atlas of Maps, and other Illustrations, The History of the Ottoman Empire, translated from Von Hammer.

The Poetical Works of Robert Southey, Esq. Poet Laureate. The first complete and genuine edition, revised and amended, with many additional pieces never before collected, or now first published. In Ten Monthly Volumes, with frontispiece and vignette titles.

Visit to the Great Oasis of the Libyan Desert, with an Account, Ancient and Modern, of the Oasis of Amun, and the other Oases now under the dominion of the Pasha of Egypt. With a Map and Twenty Plates. By G. A. Hoskins, Esq. Author of "Travels in Ethiopia."

A History of English Literature, Critical, Philosophical, and Bibliographical. By J. D'Israeli, Esq. 8vo.

The Life of Edward, first Earl of Clarendon. By Thomas Henry Lister, Esq. With Original Correspondence and Authentic Papers never before published. 3 vols. 8vo. with Portrait.

Aristocracy in America. By Francis J. Grund, Author of "The Americans, in their Social, Moral, and Political Relations."

Notes Abroad, and Rhapsodies at Home. By a Veteran Traveller. 2 vols.

The History and Principles of Banking. By J. W. Gilbert. Third Edition.

Electricity; its Nature, Operation, and Importance in the Phenomena of the Universe. By William Leithead, Esq. Illustrated with numerous Woodcuts.

Wallace; an Historical Tragedy. In Five Acts.
 Classical Education Reformed. By Charles Rann Kennedy, M.A. Barrister-at-Law, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

FINE ARTS.

Exhibition of Mr. Luny's Pictures, 21, Old Bond Street.

Amongst the novelties of the present season there is one which will, no doubt, prove attractive to every man of taste, and every true lover of his country and her "wooden walls." The exhibition of marine paintings and coast scenery, just opened to the inspection of the public, at No. 21, Old Bond Street, is extremely interesting, not only from the general excellence as works of art, and fidelity of representation, but as the *last* works of a BRITISH ARTIST, who, retired from public life amidst the beautiful scenery on the coast of Devonshire, has devoted his leisure to the enthusiastic cultivation of a natural talent. His five principal pictures of the Battles of CAMPERDOWN, ST. VINCENT, THE NILE, TRAFALGAR, and ALGIERS, having been executed under the personal superintendence of officers actually engaged in those battles, and from drawings made by the artist on the arrival of the ships in our ports after the respective engagements—gives to these pictures an intrinsic value, and throws around them a halo of interest, peculiarly their own. This feeling has been fully responded to by the officers of our naval service, who have visited this gallery, and have pronounced them to be correct representations of scenes which will ever stand foremost in the brilliant victories of our country. The last of the above series had the decided approbation of the late highly esteemed Lord Exmouth. But the artist has been equally successful in the soft beauties of river scenery, and in the overwhelming hurricane. It is evident that his study has been *nature only*, and in his atmospheric effects he is very happy. We are at a loss which to admire most, the beauty and extent of the collection, or the perseverance of the venerable artist, under physical obstacles, (partial paralysis,) which would have prevented any man, less enthusiastic, from following his profession. At the private view we observed Earl Grey, Lords Normanton, Aylmer, F. Egerton, Northwick, Prudhoe, Kenyon, Rodney and Churchill; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sirs R. Gordon, G.C.B., and R. Frankland, Captains Smith, Sweeney, Ryan, and Sibly, R.N.; Messrs. W. Cubitt, Westall, R.A., Reinagle, R.A., Windus, and Fleming; Major Birch, &c. &c. Our limits will only allow us to notice the following at present:—In No. 8, the boat in front is very fine, rising on a wave almost liquid. No. 13. A River Scene, is really a gem; the calm beauty of this picture is not to be surpassed. Nos. 31 and 32. Storms. True to nature; as is also 48. A Wreck on Shore; a picture of fearful interest; grand and effective. No. 44. A fine warm Evening, with a setting sun; and No. 84. Southampton. A very fine effect. We will recur to this collection again, but it must be seen to be justly appreciated.

THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

WE regret that the commercial difficulties referred to in our report of last month have continued during the present.

An express from Liverpool arrived in town early on the morning of the 12th, with accounts from New York to the 20th ult., received by the packet ship *Europe*, which arrived at Liverpool on the previous morning, bringing about 20,000 dollars in specie. The embarrassments of the merchants of New York had increased so greatly after the sailing of the previous packet, that at a meeting of the officers of all the banks in New York, except three, it was resolved that, "under existing circumstances, it was expedient and necessary to suspend payment in specie." "In the meantime," it was added, "the notes of all the banks will be received at the different banks, as usual, in payments of debts, and in deposits; and as the indebtedness of the community to the banks exceeds by three times the amount of their liabilities to the public, it is hoped and expect-

ed that the notes of the different banks will pass current as usual, and that the state of the times will soon be such as to render the resumption of specie payments practicable." This determination had caused great ferment in Wall Street. Failures continued to take place in New York. The failures in that city alone from the commencement of the distress of the merchants are stated in the *New York American* of the 19th at 300 mercantile houses. Nearly all the banks of the American Union have been induced to follow the example of those of New York, and even the United States Bank of Philadelphia has suspended paying in specie. It was thought, however, that, as soon as the present extraordinary panic was over, every one of the banks would resume cash payments. After the official announcement, on the part of the Central Government, of its inability to meet the demands that may be made upon it, by payments in cash,—the bank of the United States lost no time in issuing the following announcement:—"In consequence of the failure of the Treasury of the United States to pay the demands made upon it in specie, and the bank of the United States holding large claims upon the Treasury banks which it is unable to realise, it has been compelled to suspend specie payments also. The government, through its deposit banks, having failed to meet its engagements, the bank of the United States did not think it justice to Philadelphia to continue specie payments.—Whenever the government is ready to resume specie payments, the bank of the United States will be ready to co-operate with the Treasury in that object."

Great excitement was produced in London on the first arrival of the above intelligence, but it subsided into a general assurance that, under all the circumstances in which the American banks had been placed, the wisest step had, on the whole, been taken.

The effect of these occurrences, has, we regret to state, been very disastrous to several large English American merchants, who, though in many cases possessing ample means, have been compelled to suspend payment. It is now, however, hoped that the worst has passed, and the timely aid of the bank as announced in the following city article will, it is thought, go far to restore confidence.

"The Bank Directors have to-day held their ordinary weekly court, at which they came to a decision respecting an application made to them by the great Liverpool firm so frequently alluded to of late as being under temporary embarrassment, and, as this decision has proved favourable to the parties making it, we have no longer the same scruple that we have hitherto had about naming them. The house in question is that of Messrs. William and James Brown and Co., one of the largest and most eminent commercial establishments in Europe. It is much to be regretted that the Bank Directors did not feel themselves warranted in acceding to their application for assistance with rather more promptitude than they have done, for at their meeting of this day they came to the determination of carrying them on to the end of the current year, which is understood to be as effectual a measure of relief as if they had at once undertaken to release them from the whole of their outstanding engagements. Of the entire solvency of Messrs. Brown and Co. we believe we may venture to affirm that no question whatever is entertained by the Bank Directors. Messrs. Brown and Co. have been required to give security for the advances made to them, as was the case when the three great London houses who suspended payment a short time ago, namely, Messrs. Thomas Wilson, and Co., Messrs. George Wildes and Co., and Messrs. T. Wiggin and Co."

Canton papers to February 15, have been received by the Orwell. There had just been held at Canton a meeting of British merchants, at the residence of Mr. T. H. Layton, convened in consequence of a letter addressed by his Majesty's Superintendents of Trade, addressed "To the British Merchants established in Canton," and dated Macao, January 26,

1837; and two resolutions were then adopted, being to the following effect :
 1. That the meeting regretted that the appointment of the committee by "the General Meeting of British Merchants," held on the 23d of January, for the purpose of corresponding with his Majesty's Superintendents of Trade, under certain restrictions and limitations, had not been recognized or acknowledged by the superintendents. 2. That the meeting felt imperatively called upon to declare its determination, having appointed a committee for the reception of information on matters of trade and public interest, from his Majesty's superintendents, not to consent to receive any communication from the said superintendents, excepting through that authorised channel.

The Canton "Price Current" of February 14, says, that there was a small sale of cotton immediately after the holidays, which gave hopes of an improved market, but that it was not followed by any other transactions; there were many inquiries after the Bengal staple, but none for that of Bombay or Madras. It adds, regarding the opium-market, that none of the principal brokers had returned, but that several small sales of Patna and Benares had been made to other parties. For Malwa there had been but little inquiry. There was no alteration in the price of tea. In general business there was little activity. According to accounts issued by the General Chamber of Commerce of Canton, there had been exported from October 1, 1836, to January 1, 1837, 7,609,600 lbs. black tea, 1,261,066 lbs. green tea; and between January 1 and February 1, 10,380,267 lbs. black tea, and 3,817,866 lbs. green tea; total black tea, 17,989,867 lbs., and green tea 5,078,932 lbs.; together, 23,068,799 lbs.

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS,

On Saturday, 24th of June.

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock 207 quarter.—Three per Cent. Consols, shut.—Three per Cent., Reduced, 90 seven-eighths.—Three and a Half per Cent., Reduced, 98.—Exchequer Bills, 36 p.—India Bonds, 36s. p.

FOREIGN STOCKS.

Portuguese New, Five per Cent., 43 three-quarters.—Dutch, Two and a Half per Cent., 53 three-eighths.—Spanish Bonds, Active, 22.—Spanish, Passive, 5 quarter.

MONEY MARKET REPORT.—The King's death has occasioned some fluctuations in the Money Market, which has now, however, nearly subsided.

Money has continued to flow into the English Stock market for investment, and a further trifling advance in Consols has occurred. Bargains were done at 91½, and even at 92, but that quotation was not maintained, and the last was 91½ to ¾ for the account. Exchequer Bills continue at 34s. to 36s. premium. Bank Stock is 207 to ½.

In the Foreign Stock market there was little business done, but the improvement in English Securities had some influence on prices in this market. Spanish Actives closed at 21¾ to 2; Portuguese 5 per Cents. 43¼ to ¾; and 3 per Cents. 28½ to 9; Colombia, 23¼ to ¾; and Dutch 2½ per Cents. to 53¼ to ¾.

The Share market continues gradually to assume a better aspect. Among the day's quotations were Birmingham, 55 to 57 premium; Great Western, 7 to 8 premium.

The foreign exchanges are now assuming a decided appearance in favour of this country, and the importations of gold from the continent ought therefore to be considerable, though we do not find that it is yet the case. A large remittance of gold, amounting to near 700,000*l.* is said to be on the way hither for the payment of the dividends on the Russian Loan.

BANKRUPTS.

FROM MAY 23, 1837, TO JUNE 23, 1837, INCLUSIVE.

May 23.—S. Benton, Fore Street, linen draper.—W. Butler, Portland Place, Market Street, Clerkenwell, builder.—R. Cannon, Southampton Row, job master.—T. J. B. and C. Burfield,

jun., Hastings, Sussex, brewers.—W. H. Wallis, Cardington Street, Hampstead Road, engraver.—T. Parker, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury square, goldsmith.—J. Hudson,

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Gloucester, coal merchant.—J. Oliver, Dumb Mill, Yorkshire, corn miller.—R. Hardy, Kingston-upon-Hull, victualler.—E. Read, Laxfield, Suffolk, cordwainer.—W. Maybury, Trieste, Austria, merchant.—S. Barrow, Stockport, Cheshire, corn dealer.—A. Sidebottom, Two Bridges, Lancashire, calico printer.—J. Haughton, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton spinner.—R. Mawdsley, J. Greaves, and J. Moore, Manchester, dyers.—T. Gittin, Bridgnorth, Shropshire, scrivener.—E. Ollenrenshaw, sen., Redcross Street, Southwark, cotton spinner.—T. Gregson, Burnley, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer.—W. Jones, Chorley, Lancashire, draper.—J. Threlfall, Preston, Lancashire, carrier.—E. Barker, Exeter, druggist.—W. H. Smith, Bootle, Lancashire, brewer.—W. Hale, Oxford, corn factor.—C. Elliott, Leeds, tallow merchant.—T. Beckett, Norbury, Cheshire, cheese factor.—W. and J. Dean, Birmingham, timber merchants.—T. Palmer, Upper Porchester Street, Edgware Road, commission agent.—M. Johnson, Leeds, tailor.

May 26.—S. Pierson, Broadway, Hammer-smith, oilman.—W. Cripps, Newport Pagnell, Bucks, merchant.—C. Kurtz, Salford, Lancashire, manufacturing chemist.—C. T. Rimer, Southampton, provision merchant.—H. J. R. Elworthy, East Stonehouse, Devonshire, bill broker.—E. Sinclair, Monkseaton, Northumberland.—J. Wallis, Coventry, victualler.—J. Rusher, Leeds, commission agent.—G. J. S. Tomkins, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, scrivener.—W. Gray, Exeter, lead and glass merchant.—W. Smith, Cuckfield, Sussex, coach-maker.—W. Taylor, Prestwich-cum-Oldham, Lancashire, dyer.—J. Joplin, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, linen draper.—F. F. Gibbs, Liverpool, ship broker.—J. Silk, Kidderminster, carpet manufacturer.—P. Harwood, York, ironmonger.

May 30.—J. Large, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, coach maker.—W. Ham, Upper North Place, Gray's Inn Road, livery stable keeper.—C. Foster, Kingsbury, Middlesex, bill broker.—W. Armitage, Sowerby Bridge, Halifax, Yorkshire.—J. Lewis, Conwill Elvet, Carmarthenshire, draper.—C. Noades, Leeds, tailor.—G. Stephens, Wolverhampton, grocer.—W. Jones, Wolverhampton, builder.—A. Dobbie, Manchester, publican.—J. Condon, Bedford Row, Middlesex, brick maker.—J. Anderton, Bradford, Yorkshire, dyer.—J. Beatty, Over Darwen, Lancashire, linen draper, and Afon Wen, Flintshire, paper maker.—S. L. Tappscott, Guernsey, coal merchant.—R. Jordison, Stockton, Durham, grocer.—M. A. Hughes, Birmingham, ironmonger.—T. and W. H. Carr, Dewsbury Moor, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturers.—W. Tate, Chorley, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer.—J. H. Butterworth, Gutter Lane, dyer.—H. Martin, Woolhampton, Berkshire, tailor.—J. Orange, Nottingham, lace manufacturer.

June 2.—B. Thomas, Grove Street, Lisson Grove, cow keeper.—A. Lambe, New Bond Street, wine merchant.—H. Staffell, Strood, Kent, druggist.—W. P. Lauder, Sloane Street, Chelsea, surgeon.—H. Martin, Woolhampton, Berks, tailor.—J. Heaward, Brinksway, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer.—W. Cox, Leigh, Worcestershire, baker.—J. Prince, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, leather dresser.—T. and J. Bates, Leicester, trimmers and dyers.—J. England, Knaresborough, Yorkshire, flax dresser.

June 6.—W. J. Cox, Castle Street, Southwark, hat manufacturer.—J. Pensam, Fleet Street, licensed victualler.—J. R. Fisher, Regent Street, chinaman.—T. Curtis, Totton Street, Stepney, shipping butcher.—T. Gomm, Birmingham, corn dealer.—S. Marsh, Burslem, Staffordshire, manufacturer of earthen-

ware.—W. Hook, Devonport, linen draper.—H. Curme, Bridport, Dorsetshire, cabinet maker.—H. C. Binney, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, tanner.—S. Peasnell, Leamington Priors, plumber.—W. Curtis, Jun., Derby, corn factor.—B. Brierly and J. Threlfall, Manchester, merchants.—R. Ormesher, Stockport, Cheshire, wheelwright.

June 9.—J. Blyther, Hoo, Kent, grocer.—C. Craven, Bridlington, Yorkshire, grocer.—A. Rozenbaum, Salisbury, jeweller.—J. Banister, Birmingham, grocer.—F. Root, Nottingham, tanning manufacturer.—T. Wiggerham and R. Saunders, Birmingham, ale merchants.—J. Chadwick, Oldham, Lancashire, cotton spinner.—J. Ryder, Manchester, crown glass cutter.—W. Birt, Warwick, plasterer.—W. Brown and W. Andrews, Leeds, cloth dressers.—J. L., and S. Illingworth, Chorley, Lancashire, machine makers.—R. Reynolds, Leeds, bill broker.—W. S. Cockram, Taunton, Somersetshire, ironmonger.—W. Perkin, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, timber merchant.—C. Radenhurst, Birmingham, innkeeper.

June 13.—C. Chambers, Holles Street, Cavendish Square, milliner.—H. Boys, Beaumont Street, High Street, Marylebone, music seller.—W. Robinson, Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, commission agent.—E. Harrison, Parliament Street, Westminster, carver.—N. Ogle, Camberwell, steam carriage builder.—G. Wildgoose, Macclesfield, grocer.—J. Battin, Birmingham, dealer.—R. Draper, Wood Street, Cheapside, button seller.—W. E. and J. Bartlett, Devonport, house carpenters.—G. and G. Baker, Portsea, provision merchants.—T. Amner, Lime Street, merchant.—E. Roberts, Carnarvon, plumber.—S. Worthen, Drayton, Shropshire, miller.—E. B. Force, Exeter, grocer.—T. Hatton, Macclesfield, grocer.—W. Kirk, Leeds, pianoforte manufacturer.—G. Wheatley, Leeds, Grocer.—W. Hogarth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, builder.

June 16.—G. Richardson, Smith's Buildings, City Road, coach builder.—J. and A. Soulbey, Union Brewery, Lambeth Walk, brewers.—J. Battin, Birmingham, dealer and chapman.—R. Walker, Birmingham, percussion cap manufacturer.—S. Livingston, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, provision dealer.—W. Wallis, Connaught Terrace, Edgware Road, lodging-house keeper.—J. S. Davis, Monmouth, ironmonger.—T. Syers, Liverpool, tailor.—J. T., and S. Major, Poole, upholsterers.—T. H. Goble, Worthing, Sussex, coal merchant.—L. Albin, jun., Liverpool, wine merchant.—T. and J. Brown, Leeds, iron manufacturers.—W. R. Poole, Birmingham, licensed victualler.—A. Chambers, Birmingham, engraver and printer.—W. E. Carter, Chesterfield, druggist.—E. Marsden, Dudley Hill, Yorkshire, worsted manufacturer.—J. Webb, Bath, tailor.—F. Langley, Poultry, bill broker.—I. Brunt, Staffordshire, vellum manufacturer.—J. Trenholm, Darlington, Durham, common brewer.—E. Hillman, Parliament Street, Westminster, carver.—H. Kingsley, Enfield Town, Middlesex, tailor.

June 20.—J. Deane, Sydney Square, Commercial Road, pasteboard manufacturer.—C. Stanbridge, W. F. Marshall, and T. R. Williams, Lamb's Buildings, Bunhill Row, artificial skin manufacturers.—F. Smith, Crawford Street, Marylebone, linen draper.—W. Baker, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, and Noble Street, London, carpet manufacturer.—G. Bryant, Winterbourne, Gloucestershire, maltster.—J. Freer, Syston, Leicestershire, hosier.—G. Brook, J. Raper, and B. Brook, Leeds, iron founders.—M. Nott, Reading, toy dealer.—T. Harding, Birmingham, gun maker.—C. Humberston and S. Frodsham, Liverpool, commission merchants.—J. Kirk, sen., and

J. Kirk, jun., Leeds, tin-plate-workers. — J. Wilson, Manchester, butcher. — J. Atkinson, Barrowford, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. J. Winnington, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Manchester, druggist. — E. Beetham, Portsmouth Chambers, Lincoln's Inn Fields, bill broker. — W. Spicer, Little St. Andrew Street, victualler. — R. Rathbone, Birmingham, spade maker. — J. Thelwall, Millhouses, Derbyshire, hat manufacturer. — W. Eggleston, Hulme, Lancashire, brewer. — J. Burman, Birmingham, linen draper. — J. Browne, Manchester, tobaccoist.

June 23. — T. Morgan, St. James's Street, Piccadilly, perfumer. — W. Laxton, Waltham Cross, Hertford, innkeeper. — W. Anstin, Whitstable, Kent, grocer. — S. Fletcher, Jew's Harp Wharf, Regent's Canal Basin, coal merchant. — G. H. Bowen, Bristol, oilman. — W. H. Pears, Coventry, silkman. — R. Cawood, Leeds, merchant. — M. Sharp, Thornton, Yorkshire, worsted-piece manufacturer. — P. Lilly, Manchester, corn dealer. — J. and W. Walmsley, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, cotton spinners. — J. Gaunt, Pedsey, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer. — J. Butterworth, Leeds, machine maker.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Kept at Edmonton. Latitude $51^{\circ} 37' 32''$ N. Longitude $3^{\circ} 51''$ West of Greenwich.

The warmth of the day is observed by means of a Thermometer exposed to the North in the shade, standing about four feet above the surface of the ground. The extreme cold of the night is ascertained by an horizontal self-registering Thermometer in a similar situation. The daily range of the Barometer is known from observations made at intervals of four hours each, from eight in the morning till the same time in the evening. The weather and the direction of the wind are the result of the most frequent observations. The rain is measured every morning at eight o'clock.

1837.	Range of Ther.	Range of Barom.	Prevailing Winds.	Rain in Inches	Prevailing Weather.
May					
23	58-30	29.90-29.86	N.E.	.0125	Cloudy.
24	62-23	29.89-29.86	S.W.		Generally cloudy, sun shining frequently.
25	63-25	29.80-29.78	S.W.		Generally clear.
26	66-38	29.80 Stat.	S.W.		Generally clear.
27	69-28	29.95-29.88	S.W.		Generally clear.
28	61-32	29.98-29.94	E.		Generally cloudy, rain in the afternoon.
29	68-45	29.95-29.93	S.W.	.025	Morning cloudy, otherwise generally clear.
30	65-38	30.00-29.98	W.		Generally clear, a little rain in the morning.
31	67-34	29.99-29.92	W.		Generally cloudy, rain in the morning.
June					
1	63-42	29.89-29.85	N.W.	.25	Generally clear, except the morn., rain at times.
2	60-38	29.93-29.91	N.W.	.25	Generally clear.
3	63-39	29.90 Stat.	N.W.		Morning cloudy, with rain, otherwise clear.
4	66-28	30.01 Stat.	S.E.	.025	Generally clear.
5	73-39	30.07-30.04	W.		Gen. clear, a little rain, accompanied by lightning.
6	69-41	30.07-30.02	N.E.		Generally clear.
7	61-30	30.10-30.07	S.E.		Generally clear.
8	59-39	29.89-29.83	N.E.		Morning clear, otherwise cloudy.
9	68-38	29.75-29.55	E.		Generally cloudy, rain in the evening.
10	67-46	29.61-29.37	S.W.	.15	Generally clear, rain in the evening.
11	68-46	29.77-29.68	S.W.		Morning cloudy, with rain, otherwise clear.
12	63-41	29.84-29.81	S.W.	.125	Morning clear, otherwise gen. cloudy, with rain.
13	74-50	29.77 Stat.	S.W.	.05	Generally clear, a little rain in the afternoon.
14	73-51	29.80-29.72	S.W.	.3	Morning cloudy, with heavy rain, otherwise clear.
15	75-39	29.90-29.88	S.W.		Generally clear.
16	76-43	29.89-29.88	S.E.		Generally clear, a little rain in the evening.
17	73-45	29.86-29.84	S.W.	.0375	Generally clear, rain in the morning.
18	65-46	29.77-29.73	S.W.	.1125	Morning cloudy, with rain, otherwise clear.
19	73-45	29.85-29.84	S.W.	.1	Generally clear.
20	75-40	29.86-29.85	S.		Generally clear.
21	74-47	30.05-29.94	S.W.		Generally clear.
22	75-39	30.21-30.18	S.W.		Generally clear.

Edmonton.

CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

NEW PATENTS.

H. W. Crawford, of No. 5, John Street, Berkeley Square, Middlesex, Commander in the Royal Navy, for an improvement in coating or covering iron and copper, for the prevention of oxydation. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad. April 29th, 6 months.

A. Dixon, and J. Dixon, of Cleckheaton, near Leeds, Yorkshire, Manufacturing

Chemists, for improvements in dyeing, by the application of materials not hitherto so used. April 29th, 6 months.

J. Barker, of Regent Street, Lambeth, Surrey, Artist, for certain improvements in the construction or making umbrellas and parasols. April 29th, 6 months.

J. E. Mollerat, of No. 27, Leicester Square, Middlesex, Manufacturing Chemist, for an improvement or improvements in the manufacture of gas for illumination. May 2nd, 6 months.

J. Heathcoat, of Tiverton, Devonshire, Lace Manufacturer, for a new or improved method or methods of manufacturing, producing, forming, or fashioning ornaments, or ornamented work or figures upon, or applicable to gauze, muslin, and net, and divers kinds of cloth, stuff, or woven textures, and also certain machinery, tools, implements, or apparatus, to be used in manufacturing, producing, forming, fashioning, and applying such ornaments or ornamented work. May 4th, 6 months.

T. W. Ingram, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, Horn Button Manufacturer, for certain improvements in the manufacture of certain descriptions of buttons, and in the tools used to manufacture the same. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad. May 4th, 6 months.

T. Baylis, of Tamworth, Staffordshire, Civil Engineer, for certain improvements in heating and evaporating fluids. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad. May 6th, 6 months.

H. Ross, of Leicester, Worsted Manufacturer, for improvements applicable to the combing of wool and goat hair. May 6th, 6 months.

G. Hayman, of Saint Sidwell Street, Exeter, Coach Builder, for improvements in two-wheel carriages. May 6th, 6 months.

A. Robertson, of Peterborough Court, Fleet Steet, in the City of London, Gentleman, for certain new or improved machinery for, or methods of, sculpturing, cutting, shaping, moulding, and otherwise figuring and working marble, stone, alabaster, and other substances suitable for sculpture, and for taking copies of the works produced thereby, or of similar works produced by the ordinary means, and also an improved process or method of taking casts of the living human face, or figure, or other forms. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad. May 6th, 6 months.

T. Bell, of South Shields, Durham, Manufacturing Chemist, for improvements in the manufacture of sulphate of soda, which improvements, or parts thereof, are applicable to other purposes. May 8th, 6 months.

W. Nairne, Flax Spinner, Millhaugh, Methren, Perthshire, for a certain improvement or certain improvements in the machinery of reels used in reeling yarn. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad. May 8th, 6 months.

P. Steinkeller, of the London Zinc Works, Wenlock Road, in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, Middlesex, Gentleman, for certain plates or tiles made of zinc, or other proper metal or mixture of metals applicable to roofs or other parts of buildings. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad. May 8th, 2 months.

J. Spurgin, of Guildford Street, Russell Square, Middlesex, Doctor of Medicine, for an improvement or improvements in the mode or means of propelling vessels through water, and part of which means may be applied to other useful purposes. May 8th, 6 months.

J. Hague, of Castle Street, Wellclose Square, Middlesex, Engineer, for certain improvements on wheels for carriages. May 10th, 6 months.

J. Boydell, Junior, of Dee Cottage, near Howarden, Flintshire, Esquire, for improvements in propelling carriages. May 11th, 6 months.

W. Bell, of Edinburgh, Scotland, Esquire, for improvements in heating and evaporating fluids. May 11th, 6 months.

E. Austin, of Warwick Place, Bedford Row, Middlesex, for improvements in raising sunken vessels and other bodies. May 12th, 6 months.

P. B. G. Debac, of Brixton, Surrey, Civil Engineer, for improvements applicable to rail-roads. May 13th, 6 months.

W. Rhodes, Gentleman, and R. Hemingway, Mechanic, both of Earl's Heaton, near Dewsbury, Yorkshire, for improvements applicable to machinery for carding and piercing wool, in process of manufacture in woollen mills. May 22nd, 6 months.

G. Nelson, of Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, Gentleman, for a certain new or improved process or processes, by the use of which the qualities of a certain gelatinous substance, or certain gelatinous substances, called isinglass, may be improved. May 22nd, 6 months.

S. and W. Smith, of Luddenden-Foot, near Halifax, Yorkshire, Worsted Spinners,

for improvements in machinery for combing or clearing sheep's wool and goat's hair. May 23rd, 6 months.

E. Leak, of Hanley, in the parish of Stoke, Staffordshire, Engineer and Lathe Maker, for certain improvements in the construction of shutters and sashes for windows of buildings, which improvements are also applicable to hot-houses or conservatories, carriages, and other purposes, and in the mode of fitting or using the same. May 23rd, 6 months.

C. P. Devaux, of Fenchurch Street, in the city of London, Merchant, for a new or improved apparatus for preventing the explosion of boilers or generators of steam. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad. May 23rd, 6 months.

Baron H. De Bode, Major General, in the Russian service, of the Edgeware Road, Middlesex, for improvements in apparatus for retarding and stopping chain or other cables or ropes on board ships or vessels. May 23rd, 6 months.

C. J. Freeman, of Frederick's Place, Kennington Lane, Surrey, Gentleman, for an improvement or improvements in the machinery or apparatus called rolls for rolling iron or other metals applicable to rails for roads, and bars of various shapes for other purposes. May 25th, 6 months.

HISTORICAL REGISTER.

POLITICAL JOURNAL.—MAY, 1837.

May 22 and 23.—Nothing of importance.

May 26.—After the presentation of many petitions on the subject of church-rates, Lord Duncannon, in answer to Lord Ellenborough's inquiry, stated that he could not engage to say that his Majesty's ministers would be able, during the present session, to bring forward any measure for the general consolidation of the Turnpike Trusts of the Kingdom.—The House went into Committee on the Dublin Police Bill. Clause 2 was lost on a division of ayes 17, and noes 28, whereupon Lord Duncannon moved that the House do resume, which took place without any report being made.—Adjourned till Tuesday.

May 30.—Lord Ashburton presented a petition, signed by the bankers and others in the metropolis, and by several men of science, for the establishment of a uniform postage of one penny.—On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, the English Municipal Amendment Bill was read a third time.—On the motion of the Duke of Richmond, a return of the gross and of the net revenue of the Post Office for the last ten years was ordered.—The Recorders' Courts Bill, the Church Notices Bill, and others, then passed through Committee with some verbal amendments.—Adjourned till Thursday.

June 1.—The Earl of Ripon moved an address for a copy of the letter from the secretary of the Governor of Van Diemen's Land to Colonel Arthur, dated October 10th, 1836, which was agreed to.—Lord Brougham gave notice that on Monday next he would submit a motion with reference to the state of the business of the House.—The Bishop of Exeter presented a petition from the corporation of Macclesfield for the repeal, or material alteration of the Poor Law Amendment Act, and for papers regarding the regulations adopted respecting attendance at public worship, which motion was agreed to.—Adjourned.

June 2.—The only subject of interest before the House was an important notice from the Lord Chief Justice.—Lord Denman said, I consider it my duty to give notice that on Tuesday next I shall have the honour to submit to your lordships a motion respecting certain resolutions that have been adopted in another place on the subject of the privileges of parliament.

June 5.—Lord Brougham, in a speech of great length, brought forward his promised motion on the state of the business before the House. His lordship entered into a statement of the manner in which the time of the House was wasted. For several months in the early part of the session they had nothing to do; in the latter part they were overpressed by a multitude of measures to which it was impossible to give proper attention. The noble and learned Lord concluded by moving, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into, and consider of the state of business before this House of Parliament." The motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

June 6.—After the presentation of petitions and some routine business, Lord Denman, on the suggestion of the Duke of Richmond, Lords Ellenborough and Lyndhurst, withdrew, or rather postponed, his motion relative to the resolutions of the House of Commons on the matter of privilege. The noble and learned Lord

concluded by an intimation that he should probably bring the subject forward on Tuesday next.—Lord Brougham moved for the appointment of a Committee, in pursuance of his motion of the preceding day, with respect to the state of business in the House of Lords. The Committee was appointed.—Adjourned to Thursday.

June 8.—The Dublin Police Bill was read a third time and passed.

June 9.—Lord Melbourne moved that the House do resolve itself into a Committee on the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill.—Lord Lyndhurst moved, as an amendment, that such commitment of the Bill be deferred till July 3rd.—Lord Melbourne replied, opposing the motion, in a speech of much force and effect.—Eventually a division took place, when Lord Lyndhurst's amendment was carried by a majority of 86, the numbers being, respectively, 205 and 119.—Lord Denman said that in consequence of what he saw in the votes of the other House, upon the subject of the "privileges" claimed by that House, he should not bring forward the motion of which he had given notice for Tuesday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—May 22.—In answer to a question from Mr. Maclean, Mr. C. Wood denied the truth of the charge brought against the British Marines engaged at Barcelona, of having steeped their bayonets in the blood of their allies.—The report on the church rates bill having been brought up and read, Mr. A. Johnstone opposed the progress of the measure. The hon. gentleman moved as an amendment the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this House that funds may be derived from an improved mode of management of church lands, and that these funds should be applied to religious instruction within the established church, where the same may be found deficient, in proportion to the existing population."—Mr. Baines replied to Mr. Johnstone, and defended the dissenters. He rebutted the charge brought against them that they desired a separation between church and state.—Mr. Hardy defended church rates.—Mr. Hume followed Mr. Hardy, and remonstrated with Mr. Johnstone on the impropriety and inconvenience of interfering, when he might find so many other opportunities of testifying his religious eloquence and zeal, between the conduct of the House and the expectations of the country on a question to which public attention had long been so ardently and fixedly directed.—Mr. Borthwick opposed this measure.—The Attorney-General delivered his opinions briefly in support of the bill.—Sir F. Burdett rose, and was received with tremendous cheering from his (the Tory) side of the House. The hon. baronet declared that he objected both to the resolution proposed, and to the amendment which had also been put; and more particularly to the latter, because it stood in the way of giving a direct negative to a measure.—Towards the conclusion of his speech, the hon. baronet alluded to his own political situation. It was with very great regret that he felt himself in a situation in which he was placed in opposition to many hon. gentlemen towards whom he entertained the greatest personal esteem. His own life had been one of sacrifice to the good of his country; and, whatever might be the painfulness of the present sacrifice, he was content to make it: in conclusion, he thought that the time had arrived when the people of this country were bound to declare that they would not submit to any further innovations.—Mr. Sheil rose and expressed himself in eloquent and severe commentary on the speech just made by the hon. member for Westminster. The hon. member had referred to his Majesty's ministers, of whom he had spoken in language of respect, and yet he was astonished he had not called them his noble and right honourable friends. But he said that the ministry were weak. He had given them to understand that the man who led that House was weak—that he who carried the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts was weak—that that man was weak who introduced the Reform of Parliament Bill into the House of Commons—he said that that man was weak who, under even the Melbourne Administration, carried the English Municipal Corporation Bill—he spoke of him with compassion. He (Mr. Sheil) believed that sentiment had its origin in sympathy. He looked upon the hon. baronet as a noble relic of a temple dedicated to freedom, though ill-omened birds built their nests and found shelter in that once-noble edifice.—Debate adjourned.

May 23.—Sir W. Molesworth presented a petition from Mr. Sheridan against Mr. Broadwood's return for Bridgewater, on the ground that bribery and corruption had been practised during the late election.—Mr. Rice having moved the resumption of the debate on the Church Rate Bill, Mr. Roebuck asked whether any royal charter was to be granted to the banks of Lower Canada, and whether it was intended to grant any royal charter to the North American Bank.—Sir G. Grey, in reply, stated that there were three banks whose charters, owing to the circumstances mentioned by the hon. gentleman, would expire on the 1st of June, 1837. Under these circum-

stances, an application had been made by them for a royal charter, to enable them to carry on their business. That application had been granted to this extent, that a royal charter was given them for such a time as would carry them over the period when the local legislature might decide whether they would permit the charters of those banking companies to continue or not.—The adjourned debate on the Church Rates was then resumed, and after a lengthened discussion, the House divided.—For the motion, 287; against it, 282—majority, 5.—Adjourned till Thursday.

May 25.—Nothing of importance.

May 26.—Lord J. Russell gave notice that on Thursday he would move for a committee to inquire into the manner of letting church lands by bishops, deans, chapters, &c., and to inquire whether an increased value could be given to them by a different mode of letting such property.—The House then went into committee on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill.—After agreeing to all the Clauses up to the 35th, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.—Adjourned.

May 30.—Mr. Dennistoun took his seat for Glasgow.—Captain Alsager moved that the report of the committee in favour of Rennie's line, for a Brighton railway, should be adopted, and the bill be sent back to the committee for further proceedings.—Lord G. Lennox moved, as an amendment, that an address be presented to his Majesty, for the appointment of a military engineer to survey the line of road, and report thereon.—The amendment was ultimately carried by a majority of 7.—Lord J. Russell postponed his motion on church rates, which stood for next day, until that day week.—Mr. D. W. Harvey then gave notice that he would move, as an amendment to the noble lord's motion, a resolution to this effect—"that it is the opinion of the House that the collection of church rates should, from a certain date, cease altogether.—In answer to a question from Mr. Borthwick, Lord Palmerston said that there was no truth in the report of a massacre of Carlist troops at Irun by the soldiers of the British legion under the orders of General Evans.—Lord Howick then brought forward certain resolutions, founded on the report of the Committee, respecting the publication of printed papers by the House. His lordship accordingly moved a series of resolutions:—the first asserting that the power of publishing reports, votes, and proceedings, was essential to the functions of the House; secondly, that the House itself was the sole judge of the extent of its own privileges, and that therefore it was a breach of privilege to bring any action upon them before any other court or tribunal; thirdly, that it was a contempt of Parliament for any other such court or tribunal to assume to decide such matters of privilege. To the resolutions of Lord Howick Sir R. Inglis moved another series as amendments.—Considerable discussion then ensued, particularly upon the second of the original resolutions, in which Lord Howick ultimately made an amendment of his own.—The House then divided upon this resolution, when the numbers were—Ayes, 126; noes, 36; majority in its favour, 90.—The resolution was then agreed to, as was also the third.—Adjourned.

June 1.—On the motion of the Attorney General, the Lords' amendments to the Municipal Corporations Act Amendment Bill were ordered to be printed.—He then presented petitions from Mr. Nicholls, the printer of the "votes" and petitions of the House, setting forth that notice of an action for libel had been served on him regarding a railway petition, &c.; and from Messrs. Hansard, communicating that Stockdale had brought another action against them for libel.—Petitions ordered to be printed, and to be considered another day.—Mr. Borthwick moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the establishment of a system of national education.—Mr. Roebuck said it was an indirect mode of giving new power to the priesthood.—Mr. Law moved that the House do adjourn; which proposal for adjournment was carried by a majority of 2.

June 2.—Captain Pechell inquired whether the president of the board of trade would give assurance, on the part of the government, that no delay would be allowed to take place in the appointment of an engineer, required by the untoward vote of a former evening, to be named to fix on the Brighton line of railway.—Mr. P. Thomson answered that there would not be delay.—Sir G. Sinclair complained of the repeated delays of the "budget." He also adverted to the state of the country, the prospects of trade, and expressed his opinion that, as a measure of relief, it would be requisite to resort to a smaller paper currency, and to make silver a legal tender.—Lord J. Russell doubted not that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be able satisfactorily to account for the deferring of the "budget."—The House then once more went into Committee on the Poor Laws (Ireland) Bill. The Committee got as far as clause 42. The House went into Committee for the further consideration of the Registration of Marriages, &c. Act Amendment Bill, after which it adjourned.

DEATH OF THE KING.

This mournful event was announced to the public by the following
EXPRESS FROM WINDSOR,

Dated Tuesday Morning, June 20, 1837, 3 o'Clock.

"It is with feelings of the most deep and poignant regret that we announce to the Public that one of the most excellent, the most patriotic, and the most British monarchs, that ever sat on the imperial throne of these realms, is no more. This melancholy event took place this morning, between half-past two and a quarter to three o'clock. His Majesty was, we understand, sensible almost to the last moment of his existence, and expressed the most heartfelt satisfaction at the constant and unremitting attentions which he received from the different members of his family. Those of His Majesty's Royal Consort were particularly exemplary, and such as must still more endear her to the nation, in whose affections she has so long and so justly occupied a prominent station."

THE PROCLAMATION OF HER MAJESTY, QUEEN VICTORIA,

Who has thus succeeded to the Throne of these Realms, took place, in the usual manner, on the morning of Wednesday, June 21, 1837.

It is remarkable that Her Majesty had only attained her majority on the 24th of May, on which occasion the following interesting occurrence took place, which it is important should be placed on record.

The Lord Mayor and Corporate Authorities on Tuesday presented themselves at Kensington Palace, and there offered to the Duchess of Kent and Princess Victoria respectively, loyal addresses. The reply of the Duchess of Kent is well worthy of attention. We give it at length:—

"My Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London—If I consulted my own feelings I would abstain from a reply, except to assure you that my heart is filled with gratitude. The Disposer of all human events has vouchsafed to allow me to be rewarded far beyond what I deserve, by witnessing at this epoch, so dear to my maternal feelings, such general expressions of loyalty to our King, hope and confidence in my child, and approbation of the way in which I have brought her up. It makes me feel I should add a few words more, as what I say on this occasion may reach many who take a lively interest in the event you congratulate me on, and, as this is probably the last public act of my life, I feel called on to do so. I pass over the earlier part of my connexion with this country. I will merely briefly observe that my late regretted consort's circumstances and my duties obliged us to reside in Germany; but the Duke of Kent, at much inconvenience, and at great personal risk, returned to England, that our child should be 'born and bred a Briton.' In a few months afterwards my infant and myself were awfully deprived of father and husband. We stood alone, almost friendless and unknown in this country; I could not even speak the language of it. I did not hesitate how to act. I gave up my home, my kindred, my duties, to devote myself to that duty which was to be the whole object of my future life. I was supported in the execution of my duty by the country; it placed its trust in me, and the Regency Bill gave me its last act of confidence. I have, in times of great difficulty, avoided all connexion with any party in the State; but if I have done so, I have never ceased to press on my daughter her duties, so as to gain, by her conduct, the respect and affections of the people. This, I have taught her, should be her first earthly duty as a Constitutional Sovereign. The Princess has arrived at that age which now justifies me in expressing my confident expectation that she will be found competent to execute the sacred trust which may be reposed in her; for, communicating as she does with all classes of society, she cannot but perceive that the greater the diffusion of religious knowledge and the love of freedom in a country, the more orderly, industrious, and wealthy is its population, and that with the desire to preserve the Constitutional prerogatives of the Crown ought to be co-ordinate the protection of the liberties of the people."

The Recorder also read the address from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, to her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria. Her Royal Highness made the following answer:—

"I am very thankful for your kindness, and my mother has expressed all my feelings."

LONG MAY SHE LIVE IN THE AFFECTIONS OF HER PEOPLE, TO SWAY THE
SCEPTRE OF THESE REALMS AS A CONSTITUTIONAL BRITISH SOVEREIGN!